

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA,
FOR THE YEAR 1904.



TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

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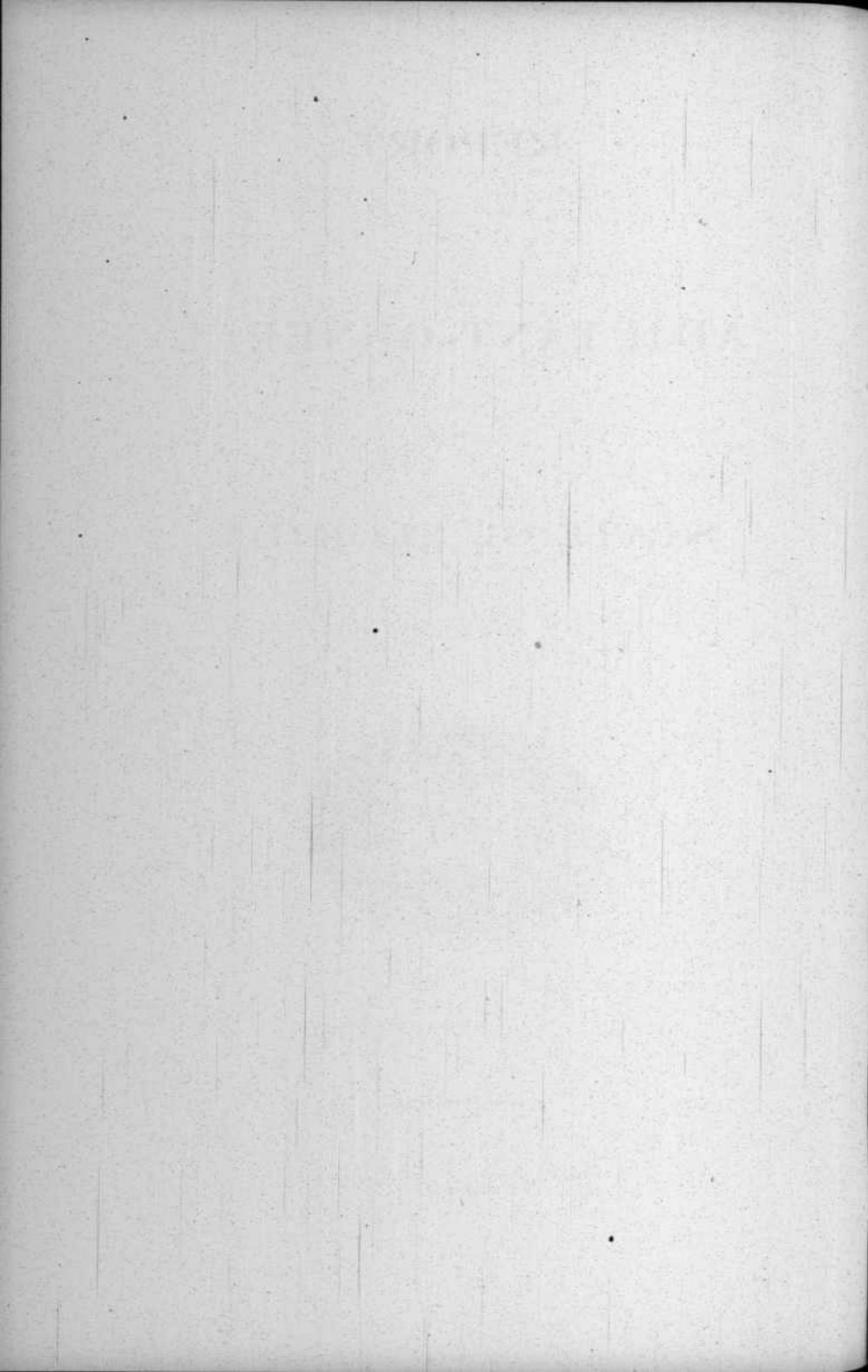


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STATE OF FLORIDA.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, December 31, 1904.

Hon W. S. Jennings,

Governor of Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the year 1904:

RESERVE MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of this State is two hundred and seven thousand, one hundred and fifteen.

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

The organized Militia of this State now consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of infantry, one of twelve and the other of eleven companies, one battery of field artillery and a detachment of Hospital Corps.

The Annual Return of Militia shows the following to be the strength of the Florida State Troops:

Commissioned officers:

Personal Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	8
General Staff	9
Line	103
Total enlisted strength	1428

Total strength1548

MUSTERED OUT.

There has been mustered out of the service during the year one company and one band of infantry:

Company "D," 1st Infantry, at Tallahassee, July 15, 1904. (See General Order No. 15, A. G. O., series of 1904.)

Band, 2nd Infantry, at Tampa, August 26, 1904. (See General Order No. 27, A. G. O., series 1904.)

MUSTERED IN.

There has been mustered into the service during the year one infantry band and a detachment of Hospital Corps:

Band for 2nd Infantry, at Orlando, August 26, 1904. (See General Order No. 27, A. G. O., series 1904.)

Detachments of Hospital Corps at Tampa and Ocala, for duty with the Artillery Corps and 2nd Infantry, August 9, 1904. (See General Order No. 22, A. G. O., series of 1904.)

Detachment of Hospital Corps at Jacksonville, for duty with the 1st Infantry, August 22, 1904. (See General Order No. 25, A. G. O., series of 1904.)

THE INFANTRY.

The Infantry is at present composed of two regiments: The First Infantry, consisting of a band and eleven companies, located in the Northern Military District, and the Second Infantry, consisting of a band and twelve companies, located in the Southern Military District. A number of petitions for authority to organize new companies have been received, from which the vacancy now existing in the First Infantry might have been filled, but no action has been taken for the reason that just at this time there are no funds available for use in equipping new organizations. The allotment to this State of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia having been exhausted by the purchase of supplies prior to the encampment this year.

The petitions above referred to have been submitted to and now await the action of Your Excellency; but it is strongly recommended that before additional companies are accepted those now in service be redistricted and transferred so as to centralize and render more effective the regimental administration. To this end the following plan is submitted:

1st. The consolidation of the infantry companies at Pensacola.

2nd. Transfer of companies at Key West and Pensacola from the infantry to coast artillery.

3rd. Muster in of additional infantry companies at Tampa, Lakeland and points in central and northern sections of the State.

It is not deemed advisable to accept companies from sparsely settled communities where it would likely be difficult to keep the organizations recruited up to the standard required by law after the term of first enlistments had expired.

THE ARTILLERY.

There have been no additions to the artillery arm of the service during the year, and the organized force still consists of only one battery of field artillery, located at Jacksonville.

It is recommended that the complement of artillery organizations allowed by law be filled by the organization of three companies of coast artillery, one at each of the following points:

Pensacola, for duty at Fort Pickens or Fort McRee.

Braidentown, for duty at Fort Dade or Fort DeSota.

Key West, for duty at Fort Taylor.

The companies at Key West and Pensacola to be secured by transfers from the infantry.

The coast artillery is equipped as infantry, and would be available for such duties in aid of the civil authorities as are now performed by infantry organizations, at the same time, the instruction given them at the forts named above as heavy artillery would qualify them for service in case of war and aid in perfecting the plan for national defense contemplated by the War Department. In this connection the following extract is made from the Report of the Secretary of War for 1902:

"One of the most valuable services which can be rendered to the country by its militia, and the one which can be made the easiest and most natural for it to render, is to supplement the coast defenses in time of war. Our present regular force is none too large to take care of the guns and the machinery of the fortifications in time of peace. It will be quite insufficient in time of war. The number of artillerymen for which Congress was asked to

provide in the Act of February 2, 1901, was intentionally made small in view of the manifest practicability of supplementing it by a well trained militia force, available in case of attack. *Manning the coast fortifications is constitutional militia work, for it is always to repel invasion.* It can be undertaken by citizens living in the neighborhood of the fortifications with less disturbance and sacrifice than any other military duty, because it does not take them away from their homes and business.

"The handling of the modern high power and rapid-fire guns and complicated machinery by which they are worked requires, it is true, special training; but there is no trouble in securing a reasonable degree of that for heavy artillery militia organizations. For the past three years I have been following closely the work of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which has been admitted each year to one or the other of the defenses on the coast for practice. The officers at all the fortifications speak in high terms of the intelligence and readiness with which they have acquired facility in doing the work. Many of them are mechanics and take naturally to the machinery of defense. On the other hand, the members of the regiment evidently take great and sustained interest and satisfaction in the performance of their duties. The same is true of the Connecticut artillery organization which took part in the recent seacoast maneuvers, and of the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and I doubt not of other organizations with which I am less familiar.

"If the bill above described becomes a law (Referring to what is now the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903) an effort should be made to procure the organization of a National Guard force of heavy artillerymen in the neighborhood of each coast defense fortification, with the understanding that whenever the President finds occasion to call out militia to repel invasion that organization will be called into that fortification. In the meantime, an immediate and special relation should be established between the militia organization and the fortification for the purpose of practice and instruction. They should be made as familiar as possible with the use of the guns and methods of defense at that particular point. In many cases it will be practicable to give them facilities for meeting and keeping their equipment on the military reservation,

which would make unnecessary any outside armory for their use. *Such an organization could readily perform all its duties to the State as infantry*, but it could at the same time be distinctly known and constantly prepared for service as the militia reserve of the fortification with which it sustains the relations described.

"Another very important function to be performed by the militia, and having the same characteristic of not requiring militiamen to render any service except for the defense of their homes, is the service to be performed by infantry in the defense of our coast fortifications against attack in reverse by land. This is a subject which ought to receive early and earnest attention on the part of the Federal Government. It is of great importance that an adequate force should be ready to perform that service, should be ready to take their places without confusion, and that there should be a perfect understanding as to where the force is to come from, where they are to be posted, and how they are to be supplied and maintained."

"The National Guard contains two widely different elements. One is composed of men who wish to perform their duty to the State and as members of the militia, but do not wish or do not feel at liberty to leave their families or their business interests and become soldiers for all purposes, liable to be sent away for distant military operations. The other element wish to go wherever there is an adventure and a chance to fight. The amount of strictly local military work of the highest importance to be done in case of war is so great that the whole National Guard force, of the seacoast States, at all events, can be made just as useful as if they became volunteers for all purposes. In order to accomplish this, however, there must be a careful prearrangement as to the distribution of duties."

As of further interest in relation to the proposed organization of companies of heavy artillery, the following extracts from a report of the General Staff of the Army is submitted, as embodying the best method of preparing heavy artillery of the militia in time of peace for duties of coast artillery in time of war:

"1. That heavy artillery in the organized militia be confined to cities in the near vicinity of coast fortifications.

"2. That it be instructed in the use and drill of the smaller calibres of rapid-fire armament.

"3. That the officers be instructed in: The use of sights; systems of fire direction; communications; use of telephones; signaling and telegraphy.

"4. In addition to theoretical study upon the part of companies a course of lectures by officers of the Artillery Corps, U. S. A., be delivered at the armory at times most convenient for the assembling of officers of the militia artillery regiment.

"Give a commanding officer in time of war one relief of regular coast artillery and two reliefs of intelligent militia, and he will soon have an efficient garrison for the service of his guns.

"The recommendation of the Chief of Artillery, that the artillery militia organizations be assigned as a reserve force at named posts, is excellent, provided this assignment be made now in time of peace, for instruction, it being understood that the same assignment will obtain in time of war as far as practicable. The militia will certainly be of more service at posts where they are familiar with guns, the various zones of fire, and know the officers and men composing the garrison than they will be if assigned to posts at which they never have served."

The above extracts were transmitted to Your Excellency in a letter from the Secretary of War under date of September 21, 1904, in which he said in part: "The initiative rests with the State authorities alone, and a request for co-operation upon the part of the War Department to put the plan into practical operation will receive favorable consideration."

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

The organization of the Hospital Corps authorized by law has been effected by the enlistment of detachments for duty with each regiment of infantry and with the battery of field artillery. There have been appointed two sergeants first class and four sergeants, and there remains to be appointed one sergeant first class for duty with the Chief Surgeon of the brigade.

NAVAL MILITIA.

No means having been provided either by National or State appropriation for maintaining the Naval Militia, an order has been issued formally disbanding the organizations which comprised the First Battalion of Florida Naval Militia.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

Troops have been called out three times during the year in aid of the civil authorities. On May 25th Captain Nelson H. Cox, with Company "H," of the 1st Infantry, was ordered to report to the sheriff of Columbia county to assist in protecting prisoners confined in the county jail at Lake City. A report of this service is appended hereto and marked Appendix "A."

On September 16th the following executive order was received:

"General J. Clifford R. Foster,

"Adjutant-General, State of Florida,

"Tallahassee, Florida.

"Information from Sheriff U. C. Herndon, from Baxter, Florida, just received, urging that troops be immediately sent to restore order and preserve the peace. I would advise that troops be sent without delay, use special train to transport troops.

"W. S. Jennings, Governor."

The foregoing was received at noon, and orders were at once issued calling out Major Jacob Gumbinger and the 1st Battery of Field Artillery, of Jacksonville, and Captain William H. Lyle and Company "E," 1st Infantry, of Live Oak. These troops were immediately assembled and moved by special trains, reaching Baxter and reporting to Sheriff Herndon the same afternoon. Because of information received indirectly as to the conditions at Baxter, it was deemed advisable to send the battery with its rapid-fire machine guns. A detailed report of the operations at Baxter is submitted herewith, marked Appendix "A."

The trial of the prisoners arrested at Baxter coming up at MacClenny on Monday, September 26th, a military

guard was provided, upon the request of the sheriff of Baker County, to convey such prisoners from the Duval County jail to MacClenny and protect them during the trial. For this purpose Captain William LeFils and Company "F," 1st Infantry, of Jacksonville, was called out, and his report of this service is herewith submitted and marked Appendix "A."

The prompt and efficient response made by the troops upon each occasion that their services have been required merits the highest commendation.

EXPENSES OF ENCAMPMENT OF 1904.

The following is a statement of the expense of holding the encampment of Florida State Troops this year:

Appropriation for encampment in 1904	\$ 15,000 00	
Quartermaster's Department		\$ 1,191 33
Fuel, forage and straw		330 00
Animals and wagon transportation		469 25
Freight		278 35
Postage and telegrams		33 21
Expressage		201 90
Railroad transportation		4,315 80
Subsistence		1,653 11
Medical supplies		42 83
Expenses Brigade Rifle Team		957 28
Expenses on account of Manassas maneuvers		342 53
Pay		4,743 83
Balance unexpended		440 58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 15,000 00	\$ 15,000 00

(Note.—There is pending a claim against the United States for \$1074.23, expended as above for transportation.)

EXPENSES OF FLORIDA STATE TROOPS IN 1904.

The following is a statement of the fund for the expenses of the Florida State Troops:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1903 ..	\$ 2,178 45
Appropriation for 1904	13,000 00
Fines from courts martial.....	37 50
Expended for:—	
Rent of armories	\$ 4,426 33
Annual and quarterly allowances	3,010 99
Office furniture	370 54
Freight on military stores....	63 49
Printing	639 20
Office supplies	19 55
Expenses of courts martial....	34 30
Clerk hire	854 00
Expenses providing guard of honor to remains of General Gordon, and representatives at his funeral	152 75
Transportation of troops aiding civil authorities....	214 60
Labor	210 50
Pay and subsistence of troops aiding civil authorities	378 94
Expenses of annual inspection.	185 68
Books	176 96
Miscellaneous expenses, including, expressage, postage, telegrams, hauling, etc.	511 78
Balance unexpended	4,466 34
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,715 95 \$ 15,715 95

A detailed statement of above expenses may be obtained by referring to the List of Comptroller's warrants Issued on Account of Expenses of Florida State Troops which is submitted herewith as Appendix "M."

EFFICIENCY.

There has been continued improvement in the organized militia of the State during the year past. This has been very marked in some companies, but not general, as there are several organizations which have, apparently, made no progress. Unless conditions in the latter under-

go a very material change by the date of holding the annual inspection early in the ensuing year, their disbandment will be recommended, for it is better to have a smaller force, if it be efficient, than a large one, scattered over a large territory, and ineffective. Without wishing to draw an invidious comparison, it must be said that the inspections this year, both in the field and at the home stations, disclosed the fact that, in the infantry arm, the Second Regiment, as a whole, had developed a higher degree of efficiency than the First Regiment. In the former eight companies were recruited up to the maximum number allowed by law, and three of the remaining four presented more than the minimum number, and in all there was evidence of hard work and of effort made to accomplish the best possible results. While this was true of some of the companies of the First Regiment, more than half of them fell below the minimum number required, and in several organizations there was a lamentable lack of discipline and want of information and instruction.

That these conditions exist at all is due in no small measure to the indifference of regimental and battalion commanders to what the various organizations comprising their commands are doing during the entire year except for the short periods when they have been brought together for the service in the field. With but one notable exception the good results attained this year by many of the companies was wholly the result of the efforts put forth by specially competent and capable company commanders. Field officers should remember that their authority over their commands is not limited to the occasions when assembled together, but that they are at all times responsible for the instruction, discipline and efficiency of the organizations under them, as well as for the care and safe keeping of the property entrusted to them. Regimental and battalion commanders should prescribe a regular course of instruction for their companies, and, by personal visits and frequent inspections, or through the medium of correspondence, satisfy themselves that it is being carried out. They should guide, advise and instruct their subordinate officers, with a view to bringing the regiments or battalions, as a whole, up to the highest possible standard. In this work the

regimental commanders should see that their majors perform their whole duty, and in like manner it devolves upon the brigade commander to see that the regimental commanders do not neglect theirs. If this policy was consistently carried out, commanding officers would know at all times whether or not the units of their commands were effective and efficient, and, if not, could take such action as would remedy the defects by providing for their special instruction, or, if need be, by recommending the removal of incapable or negligent officers, that their places might be filled by others more likely to have and to keep the interests of the service at heart. Where field officers and even staff officers are located at posts where there are troops stationed, it is their duty and should be their pleasure to pay frequent visits to the armories, and by their presence, as well as by advice and counsel, offer encouragement and assistance to the company officers and enlisted men.

It has been said that wherever you see a good company you will find a good company commander, and it is gratifying to be able to add that the truth of this assertion can be established by numerous instances in this State. There are among the officers of the Florida State Troops a large number of most efficient company commanders.

No man should accept a commission in the organized militia until he has fully and thoroughly considered the obligation which it entails, for any officer is liable at any time to be placed in a position where grave responsibilities will be thrust upon him; but, anyone having accepted a commission, owes it to the State, to the community which he represents, to the men over whom he is to exercise command, and to himself, to put forth such effort and to devote such attention to the duties of his office as will insure the success of his organization and guarantee the accomplishment of the purpose for which it exists. No man should retain a commission in the troops who has not the time or the inclination to do this.

The members of companies exercising, as they do, the privilege of selecting their own officers, should be careful that no incompetent persons are chosen. Where practicable, officers should be obtained by the promotion of capable enlisted men; at least they should be men who have had previous military experience and possess a ca-

capacity for acquiring information and a willingness to study and learn the duties which they will be called upon to perform. And in electing a lieutenant it should be considered that in the natural order of things the person so selected ought some day to be a captain, and should therefore possess the necessary qualifications for that office.

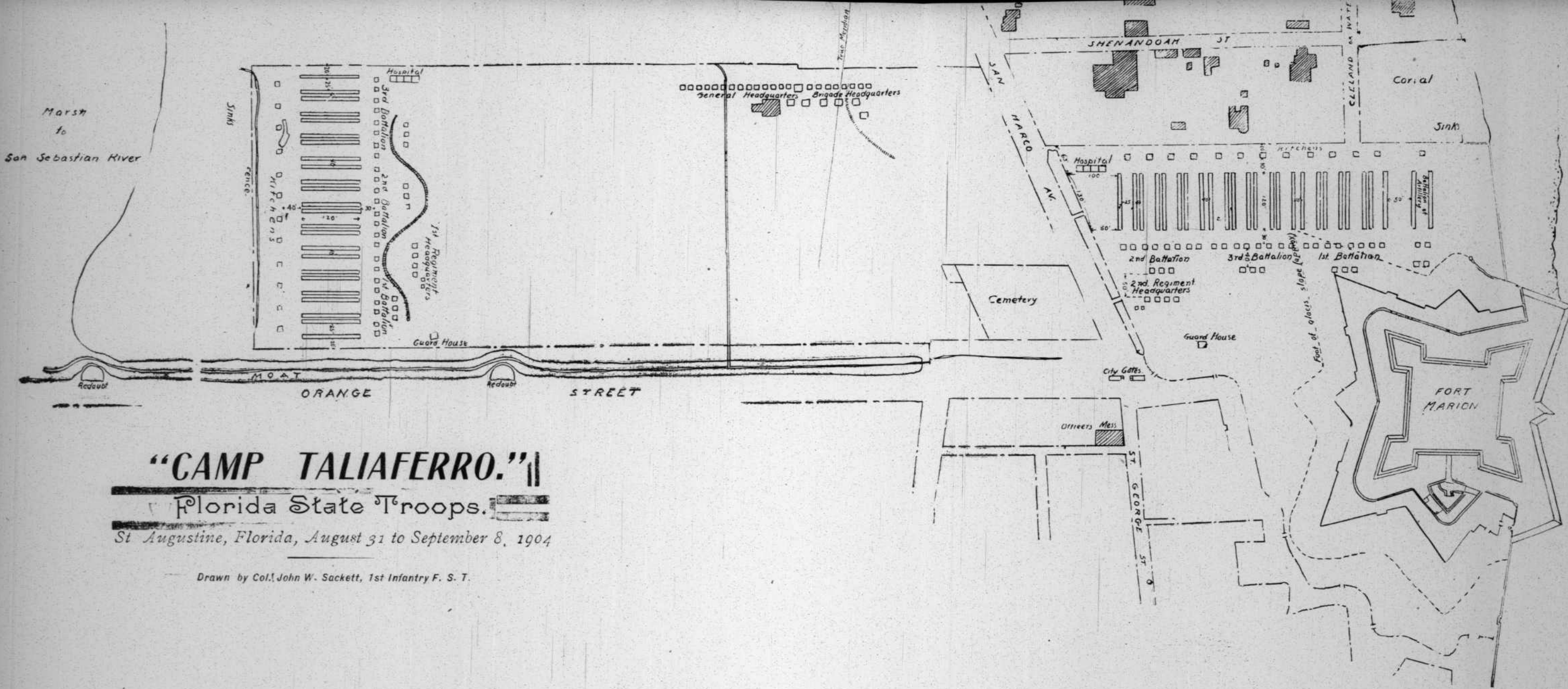
It is recommended that no officer be promoted above the grade of captain, up to and including that of colonel, without undergoing examination as to his fitness for the office to be filled.

ADMINISTRATION.

There has been some improvement in administrative work during the past year, as the officers have become more familiar with the system of reports required and have more fully realized their importance. A great many company commanders render their returns and reports promptly as they are due, thereby materially assisting the work of this department, but some few continue delinquent in this respect, causing great inconvenience here and a considerable amount of unnecessary correspondence. Every effort has been made to reduce to the minimum the amount of paper work which must be required of officers, and to simplify the system of accounting for public funds and property, and, with a view to lessening the work at regimental and brigade headquarters, all correspondence is now conducted direct with this office, except such as absolutely requires the consideration of intermediate commanders.

The reports now required of company commanders are as follows:

1. Quarterly Return and Drill Report, rendered at the close of each quarter of the calendar year. The necessity for this report is apparent. Both the United States and State laws require that each company and battery of the organized militia "shall assemble for drill and instruction at the company, battalion or regimental armories not less than twice a month during each year." Under the provisions of the National law, failure to comply with this provision for



"CAMP TALIAFERRO."

Florida State Troops.

St Augustine, Florida, August 31 to September 8, 1904

Drawn by Col. John W. Sackett, 1st Infantry F. S. T.

feits the right of the State to participation in the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. Furthermore, the Adjutant-General is required by law to make to the War Department a Report of Drills and Field Instruction, which information must necessarily come from the company commanders.

2. It is prescribed that each organization shall be mustered twice each year—on the 30th day of June and 30th of September, respectively. This ceremony could not be held less frequently without manifest injury to the service. The Muster Roll is a Report of these semi-annual musters, and upon this roll the Adjutant-General must depend for the data which makes up the military record of the soldiers, a matter of permanent record in his office. From these rolls the information is also obtained upon which the Governor must base his Annual Return of Militia, which he is required by law to make annually to the War Department, and upon which is based the apportionment of the annual national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.
3. The "Annual Report of Target Firing" is made on the 30th day of June, and is required to ascertain whether or not the system of target practice which is prescribed for the militia is being faithfully carried out, and to determine and give credit to those who have qualified in any of the several degrees of marksmanship. From this report the Adjutant-General must make up his "Annual Report of Small Arms Firing" which he is required by law to make to the War Department.
4. The "Account Current" is made once a year on the 30th day of June. This report is required by law, and is simply an account of public funds. It could not well be made less frequently, and is a very simple form to prepare.
5. The "Annual Return of Public Property" is an account of all public property entrusted to officers for the use of their organizations. The uniforms, arms and equipment in the hands of the troops of this

State are the property of the United States, obtained under the provisions of a law which prescribes how they shall be accounted for. The form used in this State is as simple a one as can be designed, including all character of stores under one cover, and made only once a year. In the regular army this report is made quarterly, and a separate report is made, upon a separate form, for each character of stores. In a great many States this return is required semi-annually, and, in some, quarterly. The State of Florida is pecuniarily responsible to the United States for this property, and the Governor is required to make annually a return for each class of stores which has been issued to the State.

If company records are kept promptly posted up, any one of these reports can be made up in less than an hour. A great many officers do send them in promptly and find no difficulty in doing so. It is only the officer who is neglectful, who finds himself hampered by an accumulation of paper work, and such officers by their failure to attend to these matters promptly clog the work of this office and cause unnecessary inconvenience to and correspondence with the War Department.

No officer should hold a commission who does not understand or cannot comprehend the system of reports which are required, for any officer is liable at any time to be made accountable for public funds or property. Captains should not feel that they must perform every duty themselves. There is no reason why the supervision of the company records and the preparation of these reports should not be delegated to one of the lieutenants, in fact, it is quite proper that this should be done, as the lieutenants are required under the system of discipline in the Regular Army to assist the captain in paper work.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The interest in small arms practice which was manifest throughout the brigade last year has been continued this year, and received added stimulus by the sending of a team, selected through competition, to represent this State in the National Match, which was held at Fort

Riley, Kansas, in August. Participation in this match was made possible through the saving in the appropriation for the annual encampment by reason of the absence of half of the troops therefrom for a portion of the time. Coming into competition with the best marksmen in the United States, both from the Regular Army and militia, the Florida Team acquitted itself very creditably, and the experience and information gained by its members will serve to greatly promote target practice in this State. A detailed account of the manner in which the team was selected, its preliminary practice, and of its part in the National Match is contained in the Report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, which forms a part of Appendix "C." No regular course of practice was held this year, but by the last general order of the current series the "Special Course C," recommended by the War Department, has been adopted for the ensuing year. (See Appendix "P.")

STATE COMPETITIONS.

The annual State competitions were held at St. Augustine during the annual encampment this year, and were participated in by teams of five from each organization. It has very wisely been decided that hereafter these competitions will not be held during encampments, as the time for field exercises is necessarily very limited and should not be interfered with. This year the "Taliaferro Trophy" was won by Company "G," 1st Infantry (The St. Augustine Rifles), and the "Greenleaf and Crosby Medal" by Corporal Harry M. Jackson, of the same organization. A detailed account of these competitions forms a part of the Report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

RANGES.

Prior to the encampment last year the range at Jacksonville was so improved as to give the troops at that post facilities for firing at all distances up to one thousand yards. This year a very fine range has been established at St. Augustine. It is located upon a high level ridge of land about two miles from the city, and is adapted for

firing up to one thousand yards. This range is fitted with horizontal sliding targets, and all necessary equipment. There is a shed at the butt for storing all target property, telephone connections with the butt at each firing point and also sheds to provide shelter; the ground is cleared and rolled to a width of fifty feet over the entire length of the range, and there is a large wind gage at the 300 yard firing point. Every effort was made to have this range as perfect as possible in its appointments in order that the officers who attended the encampment this year might have a model to guide them in the construction of ranges at their own stations. In this work Captain Masters and the members of his company contributed liberally of their time and money, and are deserving of great credit. They were liberally assisted by the citizens of St. Augustine and by the Commissioners of St. Johns County, who gave the services of the county prisoners to aid in clearing the ground.

Should the Legislature consider favorably the proposition to provide a permanent military reservation for encampment purposes, a permanent and well equipped State range may be established there, for which purpose material assistance could be obtained from the General Government. The establishment of such a range would make it possible to hold State competitions under most favorable conditions, and to interest civilian rifle teams as well as the military in target shooting. It would also be the means of bringing to the State some of the interstate competitions, as the climatic conditions here would render it possible to hold these meets without the discomforts which have sometimes attended them elsewhere.

All officers are urged to exert their best efforts toward the establishment of ranges for the use of the troops at their several posts, and to interest not only the members of the military organizations, but civilians as well in rifle practice.

At the annual inspection which is to be held early in the ensuing year the establishment of gallery ranges will be authorized and provided for in all armories which are so constructed as to admit of it being done. Iron targets, necessary equipment and "reduced ammunition" for gallery practice will be provided through this office.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections of troops at their home stations was made this year—under the provisions of Section 14, Act of Congress, of January 21, 1903, by Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. A., retired; and under the provisions of Section 60 of the Military Code by the Adjutant-General. Extracts from the report of Colonel Norvell, which have been furnished through the War Department, and the special report of the Adjutant-General upon these inspections are submitted herewith as Appendix "F."

INTERSTATE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association was held this year in Florida, at St. Augustine. The convention met at noon January 25th, there being present one hundred and twenty-nine visiting officers, representing thirty-two States. This State being entitled to four delegates, there were present as its authorized representatives, the Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General Charles P. Lovell, Colonel William A. MacWilliams and Colonel John W. Sackett, as well as some twenty-five or thirty other officers of the Florida State Troops. The headquarters of the Association were established in the Ponce de Leon Hotel, and everything possible was done to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the visiting officers, in which effort the Florida officers were materially assisted by the generous people of St. Augustine, headed by the local Board of Trade.

By way of entertainment the visitors were tendered a drive about the city and an old-fashioned oyster roast at Fort Marion on the afternoon of the 25th. The same evening a formal reception was tendered the Interstate Association by the Florida National Guard Association in the St. Augustine Casino, which was attended by over fifteen hundred people. After short welcoming speeches by your Excellency and the Adjutant-General of this State, addresses were made by Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, retired, Major John F. Guilfoyle, who attended as the personal representative of the Secretary of War, Brigadier-General J. S. Stewart, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General J. B.

S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General James A. Drain, Adjutant-General of the State of Washington, Brigadier-General W. S. Royster, Adjutant-General of North Carolina, Brigadier-General Coles, Adjutant-General of Connecticut, Brigadier-General Russel Frost, of Connecticut, Major-General Hoyt, Adjutant-General of Maine, and others. On the night of the 26th the delegates were tendered a smoker by the St. Augustine Board of Trade, and on the night of the 27th a military ball was given by the St. Augustine officers, through the courtesy of the management of the Hotels Ponce de Leon and Alcazar, complimentary to the visiting officers.

There were present under orders from the War Department, officers representing each department of the Regular Army and arm of the service, and most interesting and instructive papers were read by them. It was certainly of great advantage to the officers of the Florida State Troops who were present to have had the opportunity of listening to the discussion during the convention which covered many matters of general interest to the organized militia. Resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the enactment of legislation to secure:

1. Suitable camp grounds for encampment and maneuvers.
2. An increase of the annual national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia from one to two million dollars.
3. The extension to officers of the use of penalty envelopes for the transaction of official business.
4. To authorize the States' military authorities to contract for and fabricate their clothing and Quartermaster's supplies, the same to be paid for from the national appropriation.
5. To authorize the issuing by the Secretary of War of forage for the use of the cavalry and field artillery organizations.
6. To prohibit the wearing of the uniform by unauthorized persons.

St. Paul, Minnesota, was selected as the place for holding the next convention, and the month of June, 1905, fixed upon as the time.

FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The second annual convention of the Florida National Guard Association was held during January 27th at St. Augustine. The time of meeting was fixed so as to enable the Florida officers to attend the convention of the Interstate Association, but, unfortunately, it was at that time of the year which is the busiest for the people of this State, and for that reason the attendance was not as large as had been hoped for. There were, however, a number of matters discussed affecting the interests of the troops, the most important, probably, being a proposition for the purchase by the State of suitable ground and the establishment of a permanent camp site. Resolutions were adopted urging upon the Legislature the need for this action, and provision was made for the appointment of a commission to look up suitable sites, and to put the matter in a proper way before the Legislature. The time and place of holding the next convention was referred to the executive committee.

It is earnestly hoped that every officer of the Florida State Troops will affiliate with this association, and that the next annual convention will be more largely attended. The interests of the service are certain to be materially promoted by the existence of an organization of this character.

MILITARY LAW.

The beneficial result of the operation of the new National and State militia laws becomes more marked as we progress under them. There has been given to the militia a new dignity, definitely establishing it in the position it was by the Constitution intended to occupy—that of a National Guard.

The following extract from an article which appeared in a recent issue of "*The Army and Navy Register*" indicates that this view of our citizen soldiery is being more generally accepted:

"Time was when the National Guard was an organization, the occupation of which bordered on diversion, not to say the frivolous. Its encampments had all the fleeting quality of annual picnics. It was largely a show oc-

casion with little that was practical, save here and there where something approaching real work in the field was occasionally exhibited. The equipment of the Guard was a mixture of dress uniforms, degenerating into a species of rivalry among the various commands as to which should adopt the most spectacular and ornate. All this has been changed. We find the militia composed of men now who possess a realizing sense of their value to the country; they are trained for actual service, and are able and ready to respond intelligently to the call of arms; their equipment is after the fashion of the practical outfitting of the Regular Army; their encampments are surrounded by all the elements of duty in the presence of an enemy. The new conditions have a business-like aspect, and the results are bound to be profitable to the great body of citizen soldiery, and, consequently, to the nation, which in time of emergency must depend upon that quarter for the augmentation of the regular force."

The change in the uniform, equipment and organization of the Florida State Troops, effected through the agency of these new laws, was referred to in the last report of this department.

During the past year two applications have been made through this office for examination under the provisions of Section 23 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, for commission in any force of United States Volunteers which may hereafter be organized.

Application was also made by two officers of the State Troops, under the provisions of Section 16 of the same Act, to attend United States Army service schools. Owing to the delay in obtaining action by the War Department upon these applications, one of these officers was unable to avail himself of the privilege when granted, but the other, First Lieutenant James H. Layne, A. D. C., of the staff of General Lovell, is now attending and pursuing a course of study at the Garrison School at Fort Barrancas, near Pensacola.

Under the provisions of Section 20 of the same Act, Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired, reported to Your Excellency early in March, under orders from the War Department, for duty with the organized militia of Florida. Since that time he has been continuously on duty in this State, and except during the encampment and

while engaged in making the annual inspection of troops at their home stations, has been daily present in this office. In numerous ways, but especially by advice and counsel, Colonel Norvell has rendered most efficient and effective service in shaping and executing the policy and work of this department.

THE UNIFORM.

It is recommended that no further issues of the blue (dress) uniform and forage cap be made, and that hereafter the purchase of uniforms through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be confined to that prescribed for service wear. The troops of this State are now supplied with one blue uniform and one suit for each man of the cotton khaki uniform. The funds available for the purchase of military supplies are so limited that it may not be practicable to provide two uniforms hereafter. While the cotton khaki clothing can, in this climate, be worn during about seven months of the year, it could not be worn during the winter period. The cotton uniform costs only about half as much as the woolen, and it might be economical to use it if each soldier could, at the very outstart, be supplied with two suits, so as to provide a change; but one of the chief objections to its use is that it so quickly shows wear and become soiled, and after being laundried invariably appears faded. It is therefore recommended that the troops be fitted out with the olive drab woolen uniform as soon as the War Department is prepared to make issues of this clothing to the organized militia, and that appropriate collar ornaments be purchased by the State.

The issuing of second-hand clothing to newly enlisted men has a most discouraging effect, and, in fact, the wearing of soiled and worn articles deprives the soldier of that pride in his uniform which it is so essential that he should feel, and results in rendering the service unpopular with the class of men who are naturally careful of their personal appearance. Precision and neatness in dress are very necessary qualities in a soldier, and officers should give special and careful attention to these matters. It is possible that the late war, and frequent tours of field service since that time, have, in a measure,

established in the minds of a great many a poor standard of soldierly appearance. A being in a battered campaign hat, faded shirt and soiled trousers should not, in times of peace and plenty, be accepted as the typical American soldier. The man in uniform should be pleasing to the eye, a sight to inspire envy in the hearts of his fellowmen, admiration in those of the opposite sex, and confidence and esteem in the minds of people generally. Better this than that, garbed in the habiliments of a tramp, he should be a terrifying figure against whom housemaids close the doors and farm hands lock the coops and gates.

In the South the uniform of the militiaman has always been regarded as guarantee of gentility, because it covered chivalrous men who stood ready at any time to make any sacrifice in defense of their homes and home institutions. It is true that the uniform cannot make gentlemen, but it can be reserved for their use, and the instincts of such give them an appreciation of clean linen and enable them to respond to the elevating influences of a pair of polished shoes.

Military companies are not necessarily social organizations, but experience teaches that it is practically impossible to successfully maintain them in small, sparsely settled communities, unless they afford their members opportunities for social intercourse and enjoyment. To do so they must be so composed and conducted as to command the interest of their home people—especially the ladies, and in this the value of white collars, braid and brightly polished accoutrements are not to be despised. It is recommended that the purchase by both officers and enlisted men of the prescribed full dress uniform for wear upon appropriate social occasions be encouraged.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The organizations of the infantry arm are now fully equipped with the 30-calibre magazine rifles and corresponding accoutrements. The armament of the battery of field artillery consists of two Gatling guns and two 12-pounder brass Howitzers of obsolete pattern. In addition to which the men are supplied with 45-calibre carbines. Section 3 of the Act of Congress of January 21,

1903, prescribes that "the organization, *armament* and discipline of the organized militia of the several States shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and volunteers Armies of the United States, *within five years from the date of this Act.*" This provision of law has been effected so far as relates to the infantry, but it will necessitate the disbandment of the field artillery unless the necessary armament can be secured from the United States in some manner other than through the State's allotment of the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. The armament now prescribed for a battery of field artillery is four 3-inch breach-loading field rifles. These pieces with carriages, limbers, harness and necessary attachments, would cost, approximately, twenty-one thousand dollars, and it is manifestly impossible to secure them with the funds now available. In view of the above requirement of law it seems only proper that Congress should make provision for properly equipping all the field artillery of the militia regularly organized and in service at the time of the passage of the Act referred to.

STORES RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

There has been received from the United States during the year, through the apportionment to this State of funds appropriated during 1903 and 1904 under Section 1661 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended, and by the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia, the following:

Text books and military publications.....	\$ 237 63
Medical supplies	368 84
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	5352 55
Clothing and Quartermaster's supplies.....	8166 96
Subsistence stores	124 51

Total value of stores\$ 14250 49

At the close of the calendar year there remains to the credit of the State of Florida the following:

Under Section 1661, R. S.....	\$ 1820 73
Under Act of March 2, 1903.....	634 13
	<hr/>
Total balance available	\$ 2454 85

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The claim of the State against the United States for a balance of \$1,386.27, due on account of monies expended in organizing the "First Florida Volunteer Infantry" for the war with Spain, remains unsettled, though it has been the subject of much correspondence. It appears difficult, if not impossible, to secure the further evidence required by the Auditor for the War Department in support of the vouchers for certain expenditures which are a part of the claim as filed by my predecessor.

There is now pending a claim against the United States for \$1,074.23, expended in providing transportation from their home stations to the State rendezvous at St. Augustine, for the organizations which composed the "First Florida Infantry, provisional," in the maneuvers between the Regular Army and militia, held near Manassas, Virginia, in the Fall of this year.

THE ARMORIES AT APALACHICOLA AND KEY WEST.

The armories at Apalachicola and Key West, provision for the purchase of which was made by the Legislature of 1903, are occupied by the troops at those posts through an understanding with and by the courtesy of the County authorities. It is understood that the Commissioners of Franklin County have not yet succeeded in showing such title to the property at Apalachicola as is satisfactory to the Attorney-General, and that for that reason the sale has not yet been consummated. It is recommended that these buildings and property be turned over to this department as early as practicable for military purposes, in order that such arrangements may be made for their care and safe keeping as the public interests would seem to demand.

THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

The Brigade of Florida State Troops was ordered into camp this year at St. Augustine, August 31st. Permission having been obtained from the War Department, the camp of the First Infantry and Artillery Corps was located upon Fort Marion reservation, northwest of that ancient fortification, and the general and brigade headquarters and Second Infantry upon the spacious grounds of the St. Augustine Golf Club, which adjoin the reservation and were courteously tendered for the use of the troops. A rate of one cent per mile was obtained from all railroads on account of the movement, and the citizens of St. Augustine very liberally provided water, ice, etc., and furnished ten thousand feet of lumber which was used in the construction of kitchens, guard houses, etc.

The camps were very pleasantly situated, having the Matanzaz River on one side and the St. Sebastian on the other. There was ample space for drill and ceremonies, and the site would have been satisfactory in every way had it not been almost in the heart of the city, a fact which rendered the maintenance of proper discipline very difficult. It is recommended that hereafter no camp for instruction be located within the corporate limits of a city.

The encampment this year was held under most trying circumstances. The first three days were occupied largely in the selection of the provisional regiment of infantry which was sent to Manassas, and its organization and preparation for that duty, and while this was necessary, as well as helpful and instructive to the organizations composing that regiment, it interfered considerably with the work of the troops remaining at the State camp. The departure of the twelve most efficient companies, left behind for the remaining few days of the encampment, a regiment composed of companies made up largely of new and inexperienced men. Of the company officers remaining more than half were without previous experience in the positions they were now called upon to fill. The transfer of companies from their regular battalions and regiments resulted in some confusion and misunderstanding of duties and responsibilities, all of which was unfortun-

ate, but, added to this, there was a steady and continuous downpour of rain during the last three days which not only interfered with drill, but rendered guard and other routine camp duty very unpleasant and trying. It is not surprising therefore that the results obtained in the State camp were not as good as had been hoped for.

But it must not be inferred from this that the encampment was wholly unsuccessful. The companies had nearly all been recruited during the Spring and Summer, so that the brigade went into the field stronger in point of numbers than ever before in the history of the Florida State Troops. The effect of the instruction received in the encampment of the year before was noticeable at once. The systematic and expeditious manner in which the camp was established; the improved company administration, and the appearance of the men, testified to the benefits of previous experience.

Everything possible was done to reduce the camp conditions to such as would obtain in actual field service. As during the year previous, the Army field ration was issued, and prepared and served by the regular company cooks. Mess sheds were dispensed with, and only shelter for kitchens was provided. These were required to be erected by the company artificers, though the lumber, cut in proper lengths, was issued and delivered ready for use at the points designated for the kitchens prior to the arrival of the troops. The management of the commissary and quartermaster's departments appeared to be most satisfactory and efficient, and there were no complaints on that score.

As stated before, very little time could be devoted to drill, though it was badly needed by many of the organizations present. The guard duty was also very poor, especially after the departure of the First Provisional Regiment. There were present in camp as instructors: Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired, who is regularly on duty with the militia of this State, and Captain Henry W. Butner and First Lieutenant Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, who were detailed under the provisions of Section 19 of the Act of Congress of January 21, 1903. Copies of the reports of Colonel Norvell and Lieutenant Collins, which have been fur-

nished this office through the War Department, are submitted herewith as Appendix "G."

The work of the artillery was very much more satisfactory this year than heretofore. The battery was provided with horses, and thus enabled to obtain necessary practice with its field pieces.

The camp was well policed and kept clean and neat at all times; the water supply was excellent and abundant. The health of the men was exceptionally good, due to improved hospital facilities and the splendid work of the medical department.

A more detailed report of the encampment is contained in the report of the brigade commander, and of the colonels of infantry and major of artillery, which accompany this report as Appendix "D."

The work of the various staff departments is covered by the reports of the officers of the General Staff, which form Appendix "C." The Surgeon General, Judge-Advocate General, Commissary General, Quartermaster General, and Inspector of Small Arms Practice were present with me in camp, and performed the duties relating to their several departments. Colonel Shaylor, the Judge-Advocate General, was also assigned the duty of paying off the troops, a work which he performed most satisfactorily.

It was sincerely regretted by both the officers and men of the brigade that Your Excellency was prevented by reason of absence from the State from being present in camp this year. On September 2nd, before the departure of the regiment for Manassas, the Adjutant-General was tendered the compliment of a review by the brigade commander, Brigadier-General Lovell. The brigade appeared to exceptionally good advantage in the regulation service uniform. The ceremony was made to include a parade of the principal streets of the city, and concluded with the passing of the troops at a point near the Plaza.

THE MANASSAS MANEUVERS.

A provisional regiment of infantry, composed of a band and twelve companies, participated in the joint field exercises and maneuvers which were held in Prince William.

County, Virginia, September 5th to 11th, inclusive, this year. This regiment was selected at the State encampment by a competitive examination and inspection conducted by the Regular Army officers who were present in camp as instructors. Colonel John W. Sackett, 1st Infantry, was assigned to command of the regiment, which left St. Augustine in three sections early on the morning of September 3rd, reaching Manassas, Virginia, the following afternoon; returning, the regiment reached Florida September 13th.

The Adjutant-General and Brigadier-General Charles P. Lovell, also witnessed a portion of the maneuvers, attending, by direction of Your Excellency, as observers. General Lovell was with the "Brown Division," accompanying the 7th U. S. Cavalry as a guest of his brother, Lieutenant George E. Lovell, of that regiment. The Adjutant-General accepted the hospitality of Colonel Sackett, and during his limited stay, which covered only the closing day of the last maneuver problem, was with the "Blue Division," of which the Florida regiment formed a part.

It is almost the universal judgment of officers who were present that these maneuvers were on too extensive a scale, and conducted upon a plan too far advanced to be understood sufficiently by the inexperienced militia. The limited time in which the problems had to be executed, and the extent of the operations, covering an area of about ten miles square, rendered the experience very arduous and trying for men untrained to long marches and service in the field. There was too little rest for the men between the problems, and too much exacted of them in a limited length of time, which caused much straggling, and interfered to some extent with the success of the operations. It is gratifying to be able to report, however, that there was less straggling and shirking upon the part of the soldiers of the regiment from this State than among the others who came within our range of observation. A majority of our men were reasonably hardened to outdoor life, and possessed staying powers which stood them in well, though no doubt tested to their full capacity.

Necessarily there were some hardships through shortage of rations, etc. These were the natural result of work of inexperienced officers, of delays in making issues, lack

of available wagon transportation, difficulty in locating troops in advanced positions, and in keeping in touch with them during night marches, etc. But, notwithstanding the arduous service required of them, the long marches, exposure, loss of sleep, and even insufficient rations, the men cheerfully performed every duty and responded to every call.

Although the impression of the rough features of this tour of duty are still probably the most prominent in the minds of those who participated, still it is believed that the experience was fully enjoyed, and that as time passes the lessons learned and benefits derived will be more fully appreciated. It is certain that the experience has proved of incalculable value to the officers; not only those who were responsible for the carrying out of the regiment's part in each problem, but to the staff officers who were charged with providing subsistence, transportation, etc. Unnecessary hardship was caused the regiment upon its return trip by the bungling mismanagement of those charged with providing for the movement by train from "Camp No. 1," near Manassas. Complying with the orders dismissing the troops, camp was broken and the regiment marched to the station early on the morning of the 11th, and there compelled to await until after midnight before being moved. As only one day's travel ration had been provided, the men were without subsistence supplies on the way home.

It was the privilege of the Adjutant-General to witness the grand review of the entire Maneuver Corps, the closing feature of the exercises, which took place near Huntington on September 10th, before the Lieutenant-General of the Army, accompanied by the military representatives of many foreign countries, the Secretary of the Navy, Governors of many States, and other distinguished representatives of both the civil and military branches of our Government. It was a sight never to be forgotten, being, possibly, the largest assemblage of troops for that purpose since the War between the States. To those who formed the reviewing party, or stood back of them on the crest of the hill occupied by General Chaffee and his staff, the troops massed in front presented a most imposing and inspiring sight. The Florida regiment presented a splen-

did appearance, comparing most favorably with the other militia organizations. Attention is invited to the report of Colonel Sackett, which forms Appendix "E."

The militia undoubtedly profit greatly by participation in encampments and maneuvers with regular troops, but it is believed that better results would be obtained from exercises planned upon a less extensive scale, and presenting simpler and less complex problems for their consideration.

PROPOSED NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will enact such legislation as will provide:

1. Appropriate artillery armament, as referred to under the heading "Equipment."
2. An increase in the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.
3. A regular money allowance for clothing to each enlisted man, to be drawn in uniforms, or paid in cash where saving is made. The same to be paid from the regular appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.
4. Such amendment of existing law as will admit of the payment in cash of a small allowance to officers on account of the purchase of uniforms. And, an allowance to company commanders as compensation for services.

(Ten dollars a month is suggested.)

PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATION.

The following recommendations are made for Legislative enactment:

Appropriations: Annual.

1. \$13,000, for expense of maintaining the Florida State Troops and providing for their discipline; including the rent of armories.
2. \$15,000, for an encampment.

Special.

3. Such sum as may be necessary to provide for the erection of suitable armories in two of the larger cities where troops are likely to be always maintained, more specific estimates to be submitted later.

More general recommendations:

1. The purchase or reservation of suitable ground for the establishment of a permanent camp site.
2. The erection or establishment of a State Arsenal.
3. Provision for establishing in the Adjutant-General's office the records of soldiers who served this State in the Indian Wars and the War between the States.

EXPENSES:—The appropriation for the expenses of maintaining the Florida State Troops and providing for their discipline, covers the annual and quarterly allowances made to all organizations by law; the rent of armories, expenses of troops called out in aid of the civil authorities, including their pay, subsistence and transportation; the necessary expenses of the Adjutant-General's office, including hire of labor in handling stores, etc. There has been some saving in this fund during the past two years, and it will be administered as economically as possible.

ENCAMPMENTS:—The Act of Congress of January 21, 1903, provides by Section 18 thereof that: "Each State or Territory furnished with materials of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended, *have required every company, troop and battery in its organized militia not excused by the Governor of such State or Territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days,*" etc. This State has accepted the uniforms and equipment provided by the General Government under the terms of the above provision of law and should therefore provide for the course of field instruction which is prescribed and believed to be necessary.

ARMORIES:—The State has very wisely entered upon a policy of gradually acquiring by purchase suitable buildings for armory purposes in the larger cities where troops must necessarily be maintained at all times. This will in the end be very much more economical and more satisfactory in every respect than to attempt to rent buildings from month to month or year to year. A careful inspection of all buildings in the State now occupied as armories discloses the fact that with the exception of the buildings at Key West and Apalachicola, whose purchase has already been provided for, there are none perfectly adapted for the purpose. It is therefore earnestly hoped that none of them will be purchased, but that provision will be made for the erection of properly appointed armories in at least two of the larger cities where there are and have been troops for years. These buildings should be made of such character as to reflect credit upon the State, and be constructed after plans which have been prepared or approved by some competent military authority. An appropriation for the erection of such buildings might, it would seem, carry with it a proviso that such appropriation would become available upon the deeding by the city or county to the State of suitable land centrally located.

It is very difficult to secure by renting buildings in any of the large cities which are in any way adapted for military purposes and which are secure and safe places for keeping stored the thousands of dollars worth of public property which are in the hands of the troops.

A PERMANENT CAMP GROUND:—The purchase of a permanent camp site has been repeatedly recommended by former incumbents of this office, and it is renewed, as there is nothing which would more greatly tend to promote the interests of the troops. There should be purchased in a section of the State central with relation to means of transportation, a tract of land at least one hundred and sixty acres square. This ground should be in a high and healthful location, and, if possible, near running water. Here permanent and lasting improvements could be made each year, which would render it a perfect camping ground, as well as an attractive public reservation.

There are numerous objections to the plan which is at present necessarily followed of ordering the troops into camp in a different locality each year.

- 1st. Sufficient and suitable ground can never be obtained, and the scope of the field exercises is thus curtailed.
- 2nd. To reduce the cost of transportation sites immediately adjacent to or within the corporate limits of cities have had to be accepted, which seriously interferes with the maintenance of proper discipline, and has the effect of dividing the time and attention of visiting soldiers from their military duties.
- 3rd. An expenditure of from one to two thousand dollars is required each time to pipe the grounds for water, provide proper sanitary accommodations, erect necessary shelter, etc. All of which are removed immediately upon the conclusion of each encampment. It is true that these accommodations have usually been furnished at the expense of the cities where encampments have been held, but they should be provided for by the State and made permanent.
- 4th. Suitable target ranges cannot be provided each year without a considerable outlay.

The above are only a few of many objections to the present plan. There are scores of arguments in favor of a permanent site, some of which it may not be amiss to mention here:

- 1st. Suitable ground, with an area sufficient to admit of all field evolutions would be assured.
- 2nd. Permanent improvements could be made from year to year.
- 3rd. It would result in saving of cost of railroad transportation.
- 4th. The freight on camp equipment to and from camp could be saved each year.
- 5th. Government wagons could be secured and kept, so that the cost of wagon transportation could be reduced to just the cost of hire of animals.
- 6th. Adequate wagon transportation would enable the troops to participate in practice marches, an important part of field training which has so far been denied them.

7th. The assistance of the General Government could be obtained in the establishment and equipment of a large and perfectly adapted target range.

The items of saving mentioned are considerable and would soon cover the investment, while the State would be acquiring a property which would naturally enhance in value. It may be added that more than half of the States are provided with permanent camp grounds.

A STATE ARSENAL:—The need for a State Arsenal grows each year. In the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars worth of stores are handled annually and must be distributed through the Adjutant General's office. Within the past two years more than forty thousand dollars worth of Government stores have been distributed in this way. It was formerly the custom for the Governor to make separate requisitions for stores required for each organization and they were shipped direct to such officers and to such places as the Governor requested, such shipment being at the expense of the United States; but this can no longer be done. Under a recent ruling of the Secretary of War all stores and supplies must now be shipped to some one point in the State which the Governor may designate, and from that point be re-shipped (as well as re-packed and prepared for shipment) to the places where such stores or supplies are needed, *at the expense of the State.*

Last year an effort was made to order all stores at one time and have them shipped together to the place of holding the State encampment. This necessitated the renting of a warehouse at Jacksonville, and employment of some one to receive them, as well as laborers to handle and prepare them for issue. This was the least expensive way in which so large a quantity of stores could be handled, but the effort to make the issues during the time of the encampment interfered with the course of instruction and the work for which the troops were assembled, and was generally unsatisfactory.

This year all stores were again ordered at one time, and were shipped to Tallahassee. The rooms at the State House available for the use of this department could by no means accommodate so large a quantity of stores, and, through the courtesy of the Custodian, the clothing

was placed in the Hall of Representatives when unpacked, and there counted, repacked and shipped out in smaller lots as required. While the freight on these stores was paid to Tallahassee, it had to be paid by the State when reshipped, and in a majority of cases passed back over the same line through Jacksonville to reach final destination. It is evident, therefore, that much expense would be saved by having a State Arsenal or Military Store House in a location more central with relation to railroad transportation. This would also make it possible to keep on hand at all times a small supply of clothing, equipment, ammunition, etc., for issue to the troops as required.

In the event of the purchase of a permanent camp ground, such arsenal or store house might be located there; or, should an armory be erected at Jacksonville, it might with small additional expense be made a part of that building.

MILITARY RECORDS:—The recommendation is renewed that some provision be made for establishing in this office the military records of all soldiers who have served from this State in the several wars. The only complete records now in possession of the State are those of the Spanish-American War, which have recently been bound, indexed and arranged for preservation. There are no records of Florida soldiers in the War between the States except one set of pay and muster rolls of the Eighth Florida Infantry, and a few miscellaneous rolls relating principally to "home guards." There are absolutely no records in the office of the service performed by Florida soldiers during the Indian Wars.

The law prescribes that the Adjutant-General shall "Keep all records of Florida volunteers commissioned or enlisted for the War between the States, Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, and all other wars or insurrections;" also, that "he shall assist all persons residing in the State of Florida having claims against the United States for pension, bounty, or back pay;" "He shall establish and maintain in his office a Bureau of Records of the services of Florida troops during the said wars, and shall be the custodian of all records, relics, trophies, colors and histories relating to such wars, now in posses-

sion or which may be acquired by the State of Florida."

Records of the services performed by Florida's Indian War soldiers, could, it is thought, be obtained by the appropriation of a sum sufficient to have copied the records which were removed from this State to Washington. Records of the War between the States would have to be obtained through the survivors of that war, by such authentic evidence as they may be able to furnish, including certified copies of retained rolls, etc. There are in this State now a great many old soldiers who have served the State valiantly and faithfully, as well as worthy dependents, who are in absolute need, and, although entitled to pensions, are unable to obtain them because of inability to establish proof of their service. The State owes them assistance in this matter. During the past year there have been received at this office more than a hundred letters of inquiry and requests for assistance in securing certificates of service, which could not be satisfactorily responded to.

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated a sum of money for the compilation and publication of a *history* of the Florida soldiers in the several wars. This work has, it is understood, been undertaken, and will doubtless be executed in a creditable manner. Such a publication will be of interest to thousands of our people, and the data contained therein will be very useful. But it is equally—if not more important that absolutely *official records be established*, certified copies of which will be accepted both by the United States and this State as proofs for claims. The people of Florida evidently intend that those who have served the State as its protectors shall be provided for, at least to a limited extent, in their old age, and guarded against want, therefore it is believed that the pension laws should be administered, not with a view to evading the granting of claims, but in the liberal spirit in which they were enacted, and so as to give applicants the benefit of a prompt and full investigation of their claims, as well as proper assistance in establishing them.

BATTLE FLAGS.

The following battle flags are now in the custody of this office, having been placed in sealed frames so as to protect them from destruction by moths:

Battle flag of "Second Florida Regiment."

Battle flag of "Fifth Florida Regiment."

Battle flag of "Ninth Florida Regiment," formerly
"Sixth Florida Battalion."

Regimental flag "First Florida Regiment."

Regimental flag "Fourth Florida Regiment."

Headquarters flag.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

It seems not improper to refer at this time to the vast amount of work which has been handled and disposed of in this office during the past two years. The State Military Code, adopted by the Legislature of 1903, as well as the Act of Congress of January 21st, 1903, added very greatly to the duties theretofore imposed by law upon the Adjutant-General.

The correspondence with this office is of most varied character, and has steadily increased. The reorganization of this department and establishment of a more perfect office system; the opening of proper accounts; indexing of all reports, papers and records of as far back as have been preserved; arranging and cataloguing of books; installing of card system records, etc., has entailed an enormous amount of clerical work. Added to this has been the work of building up a higher system of discipline in the troops—a subject which covers a multitude of details; the receiving and issuing of stores; checking and auditing of reports and returns, arranging for the encampments, and annual inspections of the troops at their home stations—the latter necessitating the absence of the Adjutant-General from his office for a month and a half at a time. Those who know something of the detail embraced by the subjects here referred to in a general way, will agree that there has been enough to occupy the attention of one officer. What has been accomplished is the result of "sitting without regard to hours" and earnest effort to do the best possible with available means.

During the past year the employment of a stenographer, which was authorized by Your Excellency, has aided materially in discharging the work of this department. In most States the duties which here devolve upon the Adjutant-General are divided between two

or more officers. Matters which relate to the public property entrusted to the troops are sufficient to occupy the attention of one person, and these duties are usually performed by an Assistant Quartermaster-General, who is a salaried officer. There is no other State which does not have in its military department at least three persons, and most of them have more.

The system of discipline which has now been put in effect in this State, the reports exacted, and general plan of management, is such as is contemplated under the national law to be uniform throughout all of the States. There remains one very important work to be accomplished, and that is the compilation and publishing of a new book embracing the National and State military laws and revised regulations. With the other matters which have demanded the attention of this office this year it has been impossible to undertake its preparation, and it was also thought best to await such suggestions from the War Department as would indicate definitely what is to be the policy of the General Government with relation to the the organized militia. It is hoped that the regulations as revised may be issued early in the ensuing year.

CONCLUSION.

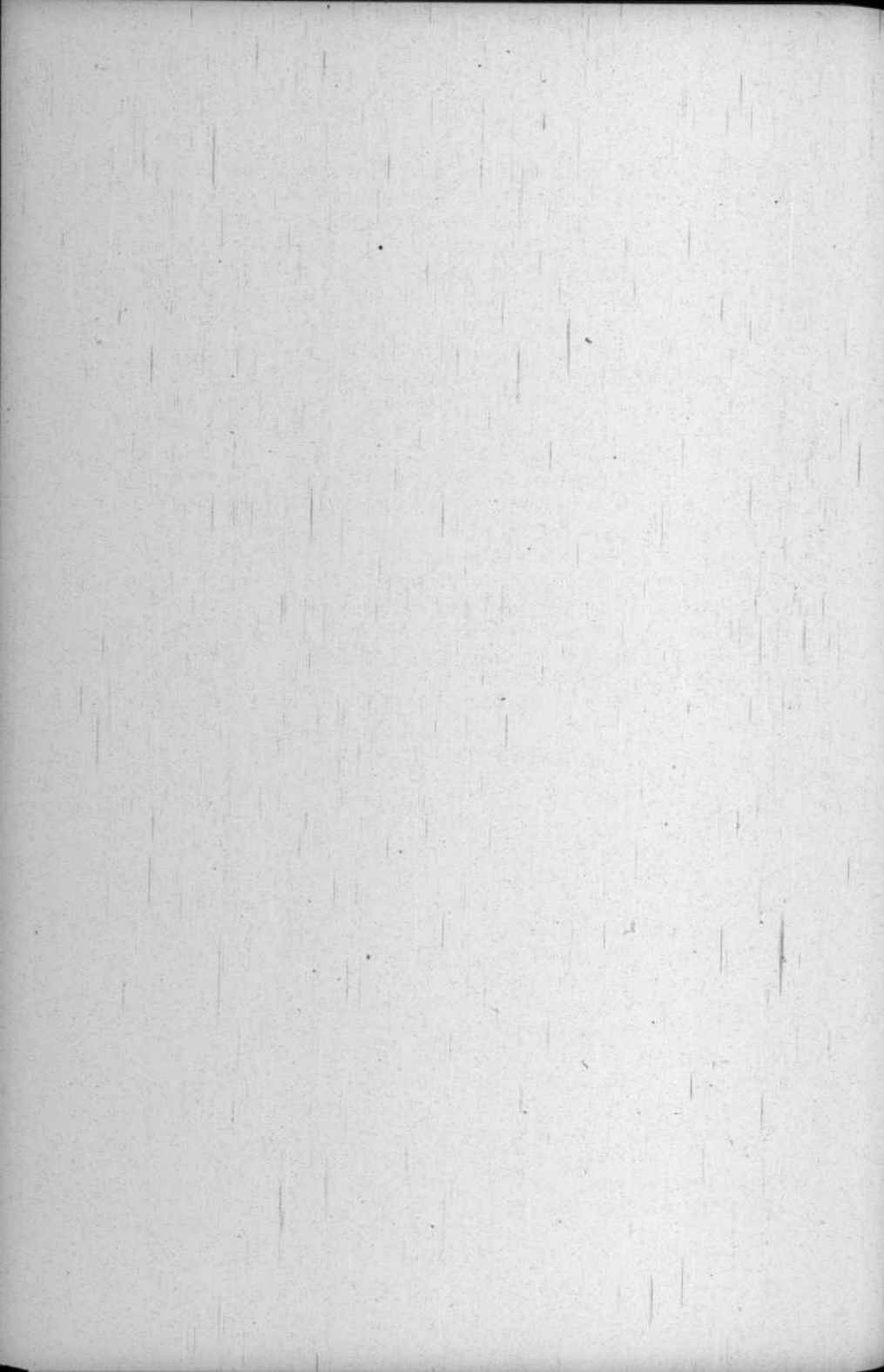
Liberal and proper provision has now been made for the organization, armament, uniforming, equipment and discipline of the troops of this State. Their continued development and improvement only depends upon the officers and men themselves. The personnel of the Florida State Troops is most excellent. No finer body of men can be found anywhere, or better material for building up an efficient military force. We have many experienced and specially capable officers, and with a continuation of the interest they have manifested, and the effort they have put forth during the past two years, aided and supported by the men under them, we may confidently look forward to further and rapid advancement toward a more perfect knowledge of practical military work and a higher standard of efficiency.

Attention is respectfully invited to the reports, tables, and papers which are appended and form a part of this report.

As the close of my first term as Adjutant-General approaches, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to express my grateful appreciation of the hearty and loyal support which has at all times been given me by the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops, and to thank the Brigade Commander, and officers under him, for their valued assistance and co-operation.

To you, Sir, I feel a sense of deep obligation, not only for the lively and intelligent interest you have at all times exhibited in, and unfailing support you have always given every project looking to the betterment of the State's military establishment, but for your wise counsel and aid in all matters relating to the conduct of this department, and the prompt and thorough consideration was always given them, and for many personal courtesies and numerous evidences of confidence and friendship, which have rendered our association during your administration of a most pleasant character. Upon your retirement from office you will take with you the best wishes of all those who have had the pleasure of serving under you. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General.



APPENDIX "A."

AIDING THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

SERVICE AT LAKE CITY.

Armory Company "H," 1st Infantry,
Lake City, May 27, 1904.

*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in compliance with your telegraphic order I have been acting with Sheriff Cone since 8 p. m. yesterday.

Company not assembled, as Sheriff expects no trouble until tonight.

I forward herewith copies of orders issued to the company this morning. There are only twenty enlisted men in town at present, but expect others to return by Sunday.

Unless speedy trial here, would advise removal of prisoners tomorrow, as Saturday night will probably bring trouble. It is a case of rape, confessed to by the prisoners.

Very respectfully,

NELSON H. COX,

Captain 1st Infantry,

Commanding Company "H."

Office of the Adjutant-General,
Tallahassee, May 27, 1904, 4:00 p. m.

*Captain Nelson H. Cox,
Company "H," First Infantry,
Lake City, Florida.*

Report received. Action approved. Continue to co-operate with the Sheriff. Caution men avoid creating any excitement.

FOSTER,
Adjutant-General.

Armory Company "H," 1st Infantry,
Lake City, May 28, 1904.

*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that at the request of the Sheriff, this company mounted guard at the jail from 9:30 p. m. yesterday until 4:30 this morning. Two commissioned officers and seventeen enlisted men.

Still believe it wise to remove prisoners, as it will doubtless be necessary to place a guard every night for some time if prisoners are to be kept safe.

NELSON H. COX,
Captain First Infantry,
Commanding Company "H."

Executive Office,
Tallahassee, May 28, 1904.

*Sheriff W. N. Cone,
Lake City, Florida.*

It is the order of the Governor that you take prisoners to Jacksonville on first train. If too late to catch this afternoon's train, bring them to Tallahassee tonight.

C. H. DICKINSON,
Private Secretary.

SERVICE AT BAXTER.

Headquarters

Artillery Corps, Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, September 19, 1904.*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report that upon the receipt of your telegraphic order, at 1:00 P. M. on the 16th instant, to proceed to Baxter with the First Battery, Field Artillery, I ordered Captain Driscoll to assemble his men at once. I obtained from the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company a special train consisting of engine, baggage car and day coach, which were ready at 3:00 p. m., but, as the members of the battery were at work in all parts of the city, it was slow work to get them together. Upon the suggestion of Captain Driscoll the "riot call" was finally sounded (five blasts of the water works whistle), which brought them together in a hurry.

The battery started with two Gatling guns, with sixteen drums loaded with ball cartridges, also ammunition for revolvers and carbines. When the battery arrived at the depot it was found that the baggage car would not admit the Gatlings, so I ordered a box car brought up, which was all right, and had the Gatlings placed therein. By my direction Lieutenant J. S. Harrison, the Battalion Commissary, had provided three days' field rations for fifty men, which were placed in the box car upon our arrival at the depot.

I wired the Sheriff of Baker County to meet me at Moniac.

Not having a surgeon on duty with the Artillery, and seeing Lieutenant Miller, Surgeon of the Naval Militia, at the Armory, I induced him to go with us, in case there should be any casualties. You will find his report enclosed. We left Jacksonville at 6:00 p. m., met Sheriff Herndon at Moniac, and arrived at Baxter at 7:30 P. M., when Captain Lyle, with Company "E," 1st Infantry, reported to me, he having arrived there at 5:00 P. M. After unloading the Gatling guns, I had them placed in position so as to command any front or rear attack, if such should be attempted. It being necessary to make some

disposition of the prisoners for the night, the Sheriff suggested putting them in a small two-story building used as a store, the lower floor of which is divided in half, the front portion being used as the store. This was well filled with sacks of grain, and also contained the coffin in which was the body of Deputy Sheriff Thrift, surrounded by his family—wife and seven children; the rear was the living room, from which led a door to the side and rear, and through which room also stairs lead to the upper floor. Captain Driscoll, after having the prisoners searched for arms, and finding a number of large clasp knives, such as are used by countrymen, sent them up to the second story with four deputies, and a strong guard from the battery was placed at the front, sides and rear of the building; while Captain Lyle posted his men as a picket. The Gatling detachments were relieved from all duties and told to sleep by their guns.

Before retiring for the night I inspected the pickets, accompanied by Captains Lyle and Driscoll; as we made the rounds both Captains instructed the sentinels in their duties. After good daylight, the outer guards were recalled, and after taking a good breakfast from our field rations, which both companies shared—Company "E" having come without rations, there remained nothing to do but await the voluntary coming of some additional prisoners of our venerable Sheriff. He had informed me the night before that he expected a number of prisoners by eight o'clock the next morning—that he had given them permission to remain with their families until that time, which promise they faithfully kept, for, when that hour arrived, I saw a number approaching Baxter—some on horseback and some in buggies. I went over to the railroad track with the Sheriff to receive our visitors, and on coming up they all dismounted. All of them were without arms, cleanly dressed and shaven, and most of them without coats. They all shook hands with him and called him "Uncle," and he called them each by name, after which he took out a paper and checked them off. From about fifteen he selected eleven, whom he turned over to me. They were taken to the store where were the other prisoners, and subjected to a close search, only one knife being found.

These nineteen prisoners, with Jesse Altman, who came early in the morning, made twenty in all. Sheriff Herndon informed me that they were all he expected; that there were a few more, but he could get them himself. I then wired to Macon for a special engine and coach to take us to Jacksonville, but could get no satisfactory answer. Soon afterwards the south-bound train arrived, and the conductor informed me that he had orders to take our coach with him, to which I objected, and after wiring the Division Superintendent, I obtained permission to retain it if I would move to Jacksonville by a freight train then at Baxter, which I agreed to do, as Captain Lyle wished to return to Live Oak via Jacksonville, by which arrangement he could make better time and with no greater expense than if going by Crawford and Baldwin; so I gave orders to entrain, and in half an hour, with our Gatlings and prisoners aboard, we bade good-bye to Sheriff Herndon and Mr. Duncan, and left for Jacksonville, where we arrived at 1:00 P. M., Saturday, September 17th.

After unloading our guns, we formed square, and with the prisoners in the center, started for the jail, followed by a large crowd of whites and blacks, who, in some way, had learned of our arrival in the city. While the column was passing down Bay street to the jail they were often cheered by the crowds, which was shocking bad form, but could not be prevented. Two attempts were made to take pictures of the prisoners, but I would not permit a halt for the purpose, as I considered it unmilitary and unfair to allow pictures to be taken of prisoners before they had had a trial.

The prisoners were delivered to the Sheriff of Duval County, who gave me his receipt for the twenty men, copy of which is forwarded herewith. Captain Lyle immediately left with his company for his home station.

I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid conduct of the officers and men of Company "E," 1st Infantry, and of the 1st Battery, Field Artillery; it was without reproach, during our stay in Baxter, as well as en route.

Very respectfully,
 JACOB GUMBINGER,
 Major, Artillery Corps,
 Commanding.

Armory Company "E," 1st Infantry,
Live Oak, Florida, September 18, 1904.

*The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:— I have the honor to make the following report covering trip of myself and company to Baxter, Florida, September 16th:

At 11:55 A. M. I received the following message:
"Capt. W. H. Lyle,

*Company "E," First Infantry,
Live Oak, Florida.*

Prepare your company to go to Baxter, Florida, wire number of available officers and men.

FOSTER,
Adjutant-General."

Upon receipt of this message I immediately assembled my company and at 12:40 P. M. received the following:

"Capt. W. H. Lyle,
*Company "E," First Infantry,
Live Oak, Florida.*

Sheriff Herndon, Baker County, requests that troops be furnished him immediately to preserve order and peace at Baxter, Florida. The Adjutant-General will give you orders regarding your company. It is my wish that you proceed to Baxter and report to Sheriff Herndon, and render him such assistance and aid as will best preserve order and protect the dignity of the State. I shall rely on you to do your full duty.

W. S. JENNINGS, Governor."

At 1:37 P. M. I received the following message:
"Captain W. H. Lyle,
*Company "E," First Infantry,
Live Oak, Florida.*

Proceed by transportation now at Live Oak, furnished by Seaboard Air Line Railway, to Baxter, and upon arrival report to Sheriff for instructions, and under whose orders you will be. Give railroad receipt for number of men transported. Inquire at Crawford for telegram.

FOSTER,
Adjutant-General."

Having previously issued to my men ammunition, etc., I marched the company, consisting of twenty-eight officers and men, to train, and, at 1:45 P. M., left Live Oak for Baxter. At Crawford I inquired for telegrams and received the following:

"Captain W. H. Lyle,

*Company 'E,' First Infantry,
Crawford, Florida.*

Since your orders the battery of artillery from Jacksonville, has been ordered to Baxter, Major Gumbinger will be in command and you will be under his orders when he arrives.

FOSTER,
Adjutant-General."

"Captain W. H. Lyle,

*Company 'E,' First Infantry,
Crawford, Florida.*

Permission given by Governor of Georgia to pass through Georgia with troops to Baxter, Florida.

FOSTER,
Adjutant-General."

We left Crawford immediately over the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, and at 5:00 o'clock arrived at Baxter. I reported to Sheriff Herndon and he directed me to assist his deputies in guarding prisoners whom he had in custody in front of a store room. I marched the company from the depot down to where the prisoners were and placed the necessary guards. At 7:15 P. M. the Sheriff advised me that Major Gumbinger had wired him to meet train at Moniac, and that he was going and would leave me in charge of the prisoners until his return. At 7:30 P. M. the special train arrived and I immediately reported to Major Gumbinger, who directed me to place guards around the town from my company, stating that the battery would guard the prisoners and Gatling guns. I divided my company into three reliefs and posted sentinels around outer edge of town, continuing this through the balance of the night—relieving them at proper intervals. At 6:45 A. M. Major Gumbinger directed me to relieve my men, which I did, and at eight o'clock twelve men appeared and surrendered to the Sheriff. Major

Gumbinger then directed me to relieve the detail from the battery which was guarding the prisoners, so that the Battery could load equipment preparatory to leaving Baxter. At 9:45 Captain Driscoll reported to me with the Battery to assist in guarding the prisoners to the cars, upon arrival at the train I detailed one sergeant and seven privates to guard the prisoners on train, Captain Driscoll making a like detail from the Battery. We left at 10:00 o'clock for Jacksonville, where, upon our arrival, I guarded the prisoners until the Battery had unloaded its equipment, when we formed the prisoners and with the Battery on one side and Company "E" on the other, we moved to the Duval County jail.

At the jail I was relieved by Major Gumbinger, and proceeded direct to the Union Station, leaving for Live Oak at 3:30 p. m. and arriving there at 7:45 p. m.

While at Baxter I bought rations for my company, only buying such articles as were absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully,

W. H. LYLE,
Captain 1st Infantry,
Commanding Company "E."

SERVICE AT MACCLENNY.

Armory Company "F," 1st Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, November 21, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

SIR—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 104, A. G. O., dated September 23, 1904, my command assembled at its quarters at 7:45 o'clock on the morning of September 26, 1904, fully armed and equipped for service as a guard to the civil prisoners to be taken to MacClenny for trial by the civil courts of Baker County. The command moved from its quarters promptly at 8:10 o'clock, marched to the Duval County jail, where it was joined by Sheriff Herndon, of Baker County, under whose direction it was acting.

After a conference with Sheriff Herndon, and it being understood between us that I was to have the entire charge of the prisoners, and to be responsible for their safe delivery in the Baker County jail at MacClenny, and of their safe keeping while undergoing trial, and of the safe return to the Duval County jail of such of the prisoners as would be brought back, a formal transfer of the prisoners was then made by the Sheriff of Duval County to myself, receipt being given him for the number of the prisoners (21) so delivered to me. The command then moved to the depot, passing almost the entire distance from the jail to the depot, through a curiously inclined mass of men, women and children, who had gathered for a sight of the prisoners. The street was kept open to the head of the column by an advance guard, the rear of the column being covered by a rear guard, and both flanks being protected by flankers, who kept the crowd back to the curbs, and at the same time maintained such formation as to prevent the possible escape of any of the prisoners. The depot being reached, the command with the prisoners were quickly entrained, a strong guard being established in the car in which the prisoners were confined, the balance of the company being in a separate car next to that in which the prisoners were.

The command arrived at a point about one half mile east of MacClenny, where the train was stopped, and the company with the prisoners quickly detrained, the march towards MacClenny being taken up immediately. Upon arrival at MacClenny the prisoners were confined in the Baker County jail, where a strong guard was established, which guard was continued during the trial. The command then went into camp, pitching shelter tents within the court house enclosure, with kitchen and mess in the rear, thus forming an unbroken line around the entire enclosure. Outposts and sentinels were established every night, and every precaution taken to prevent surprise in case of trouble arising. This duty being performed by the men in a quiet, business-like manner. There was carried nine hundred rounds of ball cartridges in the belts of the men, in addition to which we had a reserve of one thousand rounds. The rifles at all times were kept loaded, the men being required to have their rifles and side arms on their persons

at all times. When not on duty the men carried their rifles strapped to their backs, and at no time were they ever out of reach. During the trial the prisoners were escorted to and from the court house by a strong guard, the guard remaining with them until they were returned to the jail. No one, not even the Sheriff or his deputies, were permitted to enter the jail without being accompanied by the officer of the guard. Special attention was given to packages which were being sent to prisoners by their relatives and friends. Nothing of this nature was allowed delivered into the jail, without being first examined by the officer of the guard. When conditions would permit it, the command was drilled in the extended order drill, manual of arms, etc. The business-like manner in which the men went into these drills and executed them, had a most desirable effect upon those who had not been brought into contact with the State Troops. There was absolutely nothing during our stay at MacClenny of an unpleasant nature, nor was there the slightest indication on the part of anyone to interfere with either ourselves or the prisoners. The citizens of MacClenny and Baker County did everything possible to facilitate our duties, treating us with marked respect and consideration. On September 28th eighteen of the prisoners were ordered released by the Judge, which was done, after my having received a receipt from Sheriff Herndon for that number of prisoners. At about 5:30 o'clock the same afternoon, I was advised by the Sheriff that three of the prisoners would be returned to Jacksonville, and that we were relieved from further duty at MacClenny. The command at once broke camp, and in very few moments was in readiness for the return trip to Jacksonville. Ten minutes before the arriving time of the train which we were to take, the command was formed, and it, with the three prisoners, were marched to the depot, where all were entrained. Upon arrival at Jacksonville, the prisoners were turned over to Lieutenant Yerkes, with a picked guard of eight men, who took a street car at the depot, and within a very few minutes had the prisoners again in the Duval County jail.

The men of the command were fully alive at all times to the importance of their mission, and while performing their duties in a most strict and military manner, it was done in such a way as to win the approval of those we

came in contact with, making for themselves, and the State Troops, not only a most excellent reputation, but many friends. I feel that I am indebted to Lieutenants Yerkes and Vinzant for the showing made by the command on this occasion, both officers being at all times active in the performance of their duties.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LE FILS,

Captain 1st Infantry, Commanding Company "F."

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT OF U. S. OFFICER ON DUTY WITH
MILITIA.

State of Florida,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, December 1, 1904.

The Governor of Florida,

Tallahassee.

SIR:—At the suggestion of the Adjutant General of the State, I have the honor to make the following report:

During the period—about nine months—that I have been on duty with the organized militia of Florida, I have inspected each and all of the organizations of the same at their home stations, besides attending the encampment at St. Augustine, August 31 to September 7, 1904.

While in a military sense there is room for improvement in the matter of drill and discipline, I believe the personnel of the Florida State Troops is as fine as the United States produces. The officers are nearly all professional and business men, and in education and intelligence, above the average for the number commissioned. All exhibited a marked interest in their duties as officers, and this is to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration that their services are rendered without incentive, and to their pecuniary loss; they furnish their own uniform, and are put to many other expenses.

The enlisted men have the advantage of their officers, inasmuch as they are supplied with everything without cost to themselves.

A steady improvement is being made in drill and target practice; and the methods of administration and discipline in vogue in the United States Army, have nearly all been adopted by the State Troops.

Within the past year the militia has been called upon to aid the Civil authorities, and to maintain order, and

the alacrity they have exhibited in obeying orders, and the success they have met with in preserving peace, cannot be commended too highly.

The Militia Act of January 21, 1903, gave the organized militia of this State an impetus, but from numerous resignations of officers during the past year, in my opinion, some action should be taken to retain good officers in the service, for I am convinced many have left it on account of the labor enjoined by that Act, and the expense they have been put to to fill their positions properly. It is within the power of the State to give relief, for as the United States makes an allotment every year for the support of the militia, it expects any deficiency to be made up by the States.

But for the organized militia, Florida would have to maintain a police force that would cost a much greater sum than is now expended for the support of the troops by both the Federal and State governments. The organized militia is stationed in twenty-two cities and towns of the State. The moral effect of its presence is very beneficial; it guards a line of about two thousand miles in extent, and when called upon to aid the Civil authorities, to prevent, or suppress, disorders, it has invariably been efficient. It appears as though it is to the interest of the State to foster and encourage the militia.

In addition to paying for their uniforms, the officers responsible for public property are required to give bonds, and much of their time is occupied in clerical work in addition to that given up to drills and other work. The only reward officers receive for their services is a little brief authority when on military duty, and to be addressed by their titles. It follows that officers, after a time, lose interest and many resign.

I beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

That there be allowed each company and battery commander ten dollars per month for clerical assistance and care of property.

That there be allowed each commissioned officer of the organized militia, twenty dollars per year for the purchase of their uniforms.

These two recommendations would require an appropriation of \$5,860 per year.

I earnestly recommend that the appropriation heretofore made for an annual encampment be continued.

As the State law provides for a battalion of artillery, of four companies, and as there is but one now organized—a field battery—I recommend that the remaining three be organized as Coast Artillery—one at Key West; one at Tampa, and one at Pensacola.

These points are recommended on account of their being near U. S. fortifications, where the companies could be properly instructed. The coast artillery companies to be armed with the U. S. magazine rifle, and drilled as infantry when not required as artillery. The company of infantry at Key West could be designated as coast artillery; a company organized at Tampa; and one of the companies of infantry at Pensacola, be designated as coast artillery. The companies of infantry thus transferred could be replaced by organizing companies in other sections of the State.

In conclusion, I suggest that future encampments of the State Troops, be at points so distant from towns or settlements, as to allow of maneuvers and battle exercises.

Very respectfully,

S. T. NORVELL,
Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

APPENDIX "C."

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL.

Office of the Surgeon General,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1904.
*The Adjutant General, State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—The following is respectfully submitted as my annual report for the year 1904: I regret that the unusually early call made for it deprives me of the privilege of considering the reports of the Regimental Surgeons. It has been my custom to make extracts from them when it seemed desirable, but up to this date I have received no report and will only summarize the work that has come under my immediate supervision. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the full quota of non-commissioned officers and privates for the Medical Department have been enlisted, and the men assigned to duty with their Medical Officers to the brigade and regimental commanders. The possibility of enlisting these men, as you know, was for some time in doubt, and that this work was accomplished, and so satisfactory a body of men secured, is certainly most gratifying.

The order for the encampment of 1904, was made prior to the enlistment of many of these men, and even some of the Medical Officers had not been appointed, examined or commissioned. This with the fact, that several of the surgeons had but recently resigned and new ones commissioned in their stead, placed the Medical Department in a rather embarrassing position, aside from the fact that it was well nigh impossible to have them even fairly well equipped, when they reported for duty at Camp Tallahassee. Only the energetic work of the officers, and the enthusiastic support given them by the men, made it possible to have a fairly well equipped and drilled detail to accompany the provisional regiment on its trip to Virginia.

It was particularly unfortunate that such an innovation as the above should have confronted our undrilled Medical Officers and men, but I can but congratulate them upon their earnest efforts to obtain the best results under such adverse circumstances. They were entrained at St. Augustine, well equipped, and in good physical condition, with an experienced officer in command, and I understand they deported themselves well, and performed their duties, varied and unusual as they were, with satisfaction to their commanding officers.

The grounds selected for the encampment at St. Augustine were beautiful, and pleasantly situated, and good sanitary conditions were maintained throughout. Two regimental hospitals were established and when the "First Florida Infantry, provisional" went to Virginia, and Surgeon A. D. Williams was selected to accompany it, the Second Infantry Hospital was, under orders from brigade headquarters, made the Second Provisional Regimental Hospital. Surgeon Oppenheimer in charge. Right here I must congratulate him upon the conduct of the hospital, and the economy of its administration, and the general satisfaction expressed thereat.

I regret very much that there was so little time devoted to drill, but I am satisfied that careful instruction is now being given the men and that each month will find them better qualified to perform their duties in the future. There is still much to be done, however, and this does not apply only to the Medical Department. There seems to be a great lack of knowledge of ordinary sanitation in all military bodies, our own not excepted, and I trust that the Medical Department will make itself felt in this direction particularly. The Medical Officers inform me that they have been quite successful with their men in developing interest in first aid instruction, and they find that the officers and men of the line are also evincing much interest therein. That interest should be encouraged and every opportunity given the Medical Department to systemize this instruction. It is to be regretted that there are so many posts in the State where there are no Medical Officers, and effort should be made to correct this condition as far as possible. Probably the best way to do so, would be to have a special hour set

aside each day during the encampment, and have one of the Medical Officers prepare and read a paper to the officers, covering the salient points of interest and of importance upon this subject, as well as that of Hygiene. This could be done during the time set aside for the school of officers, and such officers as have no Medical Officer available at their home post, could, by personally instructing their men, familiarize them with this important branch of military knowledge. Another matter of importance that should be considered, is that of filling vacancies among the officers of the Medical Department. There is no doubt that they had too much to do, and were too closely confined to their duties during the last encampment. This applies to those who were present, and were compelled to work both day and night in some instances. There is always a great deal of work among undisciplined and untrained men at encampments, due to unusual conditions and irregularities of life, and the Medical Officer is the one upon whom the burden of taking care of them falls. So evident has this been in the past, that I have been inclined before this, to suggest that if any change is thought of in our Military Code, that provision be made for the appointment of one or two additional Medical Officers. The fact is recognized that we have the requisite number of Medical Officers for our formation, but it should be considered that these officers are not paid military men, and that the duties of their profession are such that at times it is impossible for them, without great financial loss, to respond immediately to the call of military duty. This is not written in any sense to excuse them from neglect of duty, but only to emphasize the importance of having a sufficient number of officers to meet the conditions as they arise.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BACON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Surgeon-General.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Office of the Judge-Advocate General,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of recent date, requesting me to render my annual service report for the year 1904. It is my pleasure to answer you.

There have been very few demands made upon this office within the time specified, these demands confining themselves almost solely to letters of an interrogatory nature from officers of the State troops.

I had the pleasure of meeting with the officers and men of the State Troops in annual encampment at St. Augustine the first of September, of this year, where, in connection with my services as Judge-Advocate General, I had the honor, under appointment, to serve as paymaster for the troops.

There are some suggestions which might be made by me, in regard to extending the usefulness of this office, but I deem it more appropriate to go into such matters with the Adjutant General in person, at another time.

Very respectfully,

SAM'L. T. SHAYLOR,
Colonel, General Staff,
Judge-Advocate General.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Office of the Commissary General,
Florida State Troops,
Palatka, Florida, December 31, 1904.

The Adjutant General,

State of Florida,

Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—Obedient to request, I have the honor to submit the following brief report of this department during the past year:

At the encampment at 'St. Augustine, commissary stores were purchased through me, to the best advantage, taking all things into consideration, and were distributed through Regimental and Artillery Commissaries—by the Commissary of each Regiment and Field Battery of Artillery, all of whom I found very competent and hard working men, especially so is Captain Chas. S. Noble of the Second Infantry, who had charge of the Provisional Commissary remaining in St. Augustine.

Every effort was made on the part of this department to give the troops the purest and best grade of everything, and in several cases, where some of the articles did not come up to the standard, they were promptly rejected by the officer in charge of each commissary—as they were instructed, and authorized to do; this was done in the case of bread and beef the first day, after which there was no further trouble.

It is to be regretted that there was considerable lack of knowledge on the part of many of the officers as to their duties in properly subsisting the men of their commands, many did not seem to realize their responsibility along this line. While many of the older officers in the service are to be commended on their efficiency, Company Quartermaster Sergeants should be fully instructed and drilled at their home stations and prepared at all times to go into service or camp—qualified to properly subsist their companies, and I would respectfully recommend that this be done, and that they be fully made to realize the importance of improvement and the responsibility resting upon them.

I would also recommend that at future encampments the Commissary of the Field Battery of Artillery be dispensed with and that subsistence stores be issued from one of the regimental commissaries. This will save considerable time and paper work.

Permit me to express my sincere appreciation of the valuable help given by yourself and all connected with this department, to whom its success depends and is due at all times

Very respectfully,

H. M. DeMONTMOLLIN,
Colonel, General Staff,
Commissary General.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Office of the Quartermaster General,
Florida State Troops,
St. Augustine, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
St. Augustine, Florida.*

SIR:—I beg leave to submit this my report for the year 1904:

For the first time in the history of the Quartermaster General's department of the Florida State Troops, that department was called upon to take actual control of the matters coming within its duties. At the recent encampment of the Florida State Troops at St. Augustine, August 31st to September 8th, 1904, the Quartermaster's department arranged for the wagon transportation, the supplying of feed and forage and issuing of Quartermaster's supplies. The expenditures for wagon transportation, feed and forage were made by contract and to the lowest bidder. The issuing of Quartermaster's supplies will more fully appear by my return thereof.

I further report that the Brigade Quartermaster, Captain Walter P. Corbett, the First Regiment Quartermaster, Captain Leonard Moore, and the Second Regiment

Quartermaster, Captain B. C. Abernethy, ably assisted me in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon my department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. MacWILLIAMS,
Colonel, General Staff,
Quartermaster General.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Office of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Florida State Troops,
Fernandina, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the year ending December 31st, A. D. 1904:

On account of inadequate rifle range accommodations and the amount of other military duties imposed on the militiamen during the present year, it has been found impracticable to carry out any general course of small arms practice.

Pursuant to orders issued out of your office, a team selected by competition from the several organizations of the State troops assembled at St. Augustine, Florida, the team was composed of fifteen men, namely: Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Lieutenant John W. Blanding, Lieutenant Fred G. Yerkes, First Sergeant George R. Seavey, First Sergeant W. O. Morris, Sergeant S. B. Kitchen, Sergeant S. D. Dill, Corporal Beverly Peacock, Musician J. Felix Livingston, Private Charles F. Slater, Private W. E. Tucker, Private Harry K. Jackson, Private J. Herman Lynn, Private C. B. Potter and Private Edward H. Sollee.

This team assembled on the St. Augustine range August 11th, for the purpose of such practice as the limited time would permit, before departure to the National Competition which was held at Fort Riley, Kansas. The practice continued for the period of seven days immediately pre-

ceding the departure for Fort Riley; such practice was held agreeable to the conditions required under the rules issued for the National Match.

On the 17th day of August, the team left St. Augustine, Florida, and proceeded to Fort Riley, Kansas, arriving at its destination on the 20th of said month, and immediately went into camp on the grounds provided and assigned by the proper authorities having charge of the National Competition.

The arrival being on Saturday afternoon, and no practice being allowed on Sunday, the team entered into the competition without the advantage which would have resulted from proper practice in the locality and without becoming familiar with the conditions and surroundings, thus going into the contest on Monday morning rather handicapped and without doubt not so well prepared as were many teams which reached Fort Riley at an earlier date. The team remained in camp six days, leaving at noon on Friday. During our stay the team participated in the Brigade Team National Match and the result of its efforts is detailed in the scores hereto attached.

Some members of the team also participated in the National Individual Rifle Match, but owing to the early departure of the team before the completion of the match, no result of such individual efforts can be shown.

It is not necessary to make any comments upon the behavior of the team while on the competition grounds or during practice. It is sufficient to say that the behavior of our men was what might be expected of the representation of the State of Florida. I will add that the result obtained was very good, taking in consideration that, with one exception, none of our team had ever participated in national contests before and were entirely novices in all matters pertaining to such gatherings. If it could have been possible for each man to have made the scores that several of our Florida team did, the result would without doubt have been entirely satisfactory; as it is, I believe that the results were very acceptable and should encourage the continuation of our presence at the Annual National Competitions hereafter.

On my return from Fort Riley, in obedience to your Special Order No. 97, I reported to Brigadier General Charles P. Lovell, in command at the State encampment

and pursuant to his instructions proceeded to hold the State competition, for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby Medal.

The department of Small Arms Practice being of recent creation, the organization thereof is as a consequence far from completed. Rules and regulations for the government thereof are a necessity, as well for the officers in charge as for the rules of practice that should be required of the several organizations.

At least two rifle ranges should be equipped by State appropriations, with all the necessary paraphernalia, such as are found in our sister States. One of said ranges should be established west of the Suwannee River and the other one in the eastern portion of the State, in order to be available to the troops without incurring too great expense. Again, local ranges should be established at the location of each company, at least so equipped as to permit regular practice.

Competitions among our local organizations are the greatest possible incentive that can be devised to bring forth good results, and the emulation resulting therefrom is certain to make the troops proficient in target practice, which is, after all, the most important and best result expected in the training of soldiers.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Inspector, Small Arms Practice.

NATIONAL COMPETITION, FORT RILEY, KANSAS, AUG. 22-24, '04.

	200 yds	600 yds	200 yds	500 yds	800 yds	1000 yds	Skir- mish	Skir- mish	To- tal
	S F	S F	R F	R F	S F	R F			
Col. R. P. Carleton...	40	39	42	40	45	36	30	51	323
1st Sgt. G. R. Seavey..	33	29	43	38	24	21	32	48	268
Lt. J. W. Blanding....	35	42	42	21	30	17	38	47	272
1st Sgt. W. O. Morris..	38	29	44	30	36	36	51	48	312
Mus. J. F. Livingston..	38	40	38	27	20	28	17	19	227
Sgt. S. B. Kitchen....	42	37	42	33	30	17	44	52	297
Pvt. C. F. Slater.....	37	33	43	16	35	27	21	49	261
Pvt. W. E. Tucker....	38	27	40	28	24	15	29	18	219
Pvt. H. K. Jackson....	40	38	33	29	32	22	29	28	251
Pvt. J. H. Lynn.....	43	41	45	28	40	15	63	62	337
Pvt. C. B. Potter.....	42	28	32	22	18	29	25	30	226
Lt. F. G. Yerkes.....	42	33	43	39	43	39	69	55	363

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance,
Florida State Troops,
Live Oak, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have been called upon to perform no duties during the present year in connection with my office as Chief of Ordnance of the Florida State Troops.

GEORGE E. PORTER,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Ordnance.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Office of the Inspector General,
Florida State Troops,
Pensacola, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—As I was unable to attend the last encampment I have no report to make of any service performed, except the inspection and muster of Companies "I" and "K," 1st Infantry, held July 28th, a special report of which was made at the time.

RICHARD M. CARY,
Colonel, General Staff,
Inspector General.

APPENDIX "D."

REPORT OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Headquarters, First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, for the year 1904:

During the first eight months of the past year, there were practically no duties performed by the Brigade other than the regular routine, and the Annual Inspection which was made by the Adjutant General and Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired.

In accordance with General Order No. 18, current series, A. G. O., dated July 30th, 1904, the entire Brigade of Florida State Troops was ordered into camp at St. Augustine, Florida, encampment to begin August 31st, 1904, and continue for a period of eight days.

In accordance with Brigade Order No. 2, which is herewith attached and made a part of this report, the camp was designated as "Camp Taliaferro," in honor of Honorable J. P. Taliaferro, United States Senator from Florida, and donor of the Taliaferro Trophy.

Brigade General Order No. 3 covering instructions for this encampment is attached to this report and made a part thereof.

The troops began to arrive at St. Augustine on the night of the 30th and by the night of the 31st the entire Brigade was comfortably located in camp and the regular routine duties were immediately taken up.

According to the morning report of September 2nd, there were in camp ninety-two officers and one thousand, two hundred and forty-eight men, making a total of one thousand, three hundred and forty officers and men.

which is the largest number that has ever been in camp since the organization of the Florida State Troops.

On the first day of camp, Captain Henry W. Butner and First Lieutenant Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, reported for duty as inspectors for the camp, and were regularly assigned to duty with the Brigade.

General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the organized militia of Florida, were present in camp and continued their regular duties at that point.

In accordance with General Order No. 21, current series, A. G. O., Tallahassee, August 4th, 1904, it became the duty of the Brigade Commander to select twelve companies of infantry to be formed into a provisional regiment to participate in the maneuvers of the regular army and organized militia, to be held near Manassas, Virginia, September 5th to 10th, inclusive. A great deal of the first two days in camp were taken up with the selection of this regiment, making it impossible to pay the amount of attention to the drills and target practice that was desired.

Upon the afternoon of September 2nd, the command was inspected by Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, assisted by Captain Butner and Lieutenant Collins, being supervised by the Adjutant General and Brigadier General commanding the camp.

On the night of the 2nd, the selection of the twelve companies to constitute the provisional regiment for duty at the army maneuvers, was made, and this regiment consisted of the following companies:

First Infantry—Companies "A," "F," "G" and "H."

Second Infantry—Companies "A," "B," "C," "F," "G," "H," "I" and "L."

On the afternoon of the 3rd instant, under the command of the Brigade Commander, the brigade paraded the streets of St. Augustine and afterwards was reviewed by Major General Foster, Adjutant General of Florida.

The provisional regiment was placed under command of Colonel John W. Sackett and entrained for the movement to Manassas, Virginia, on the morning of the 4th instant.

On the afternoon of September 3rd, the undersigned received orders to proceed to Manassas, Virginia, as ob-

server at the army maneuvers, and, in accordance with this order, relinquished command of Camp Taliaferro at 6:00 p. m., turning the same over to Colonel John N. Bradshaw of the Second Infantry, who immediately assumed command.

COMMISSARY.

The Commissary Department at this encampment was well and satisfactorily handled; the purchases being made by the Commissary General of Florida and turned over to the regimental commissaries direct.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, took charge of the target practice and performed his duties in a most proficient manner.

Owing to the amount of time taken up with the selection of the provisional regiment for duty at the army maneuvers, and to the distance of the target grounds from camp, also the inclemency of the weather, it was impossible to have as much target practice as was desired.

The competition for the Taliaferro trophy and the Greenleaf & Crosby medal took place at this encampment and each company was required to send a team of five men to compete. This competition took up about all the time that could be found available for target practice.

The report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice covering this competitive shoot, is attached to this report and made a part thereon.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is hoped that in future the selection of provisional regiments, competitive shoots, and all other matters of a similar nature, will not take place during the encampments. The time given to encampments is entirely too short where the whole period is available for instruction.

It is greatly to be desired that the target grounds be located within a reasonable distance of the camp, so that there will not be so much time lost by the troops in going to, and returning from, the target grounds.

Since the encampment the brigade has not performed other than routine duties. Several of the companies of

the brigade have had special duties through the year, but reports covering same have been made by the regimental commanders.

The year has been one of progress for the brigade and at this time it is in very much better condition than ever before. Officers are getting more proficient in their duties and there has been very great improvement in the handling of paper work. The greater part of this improvement is due to the untiring efforts of the Adjutant General, who has continued to systematically work the troops up to a higher standard, though at times in the face of discouraging conditions.

In closing this report, the Brigade Commander desires, in behalf of the troops, to thank Governor W. S. Jennings for his uniform interest in the troops and the courtesies shown them by him. Upon his retirement from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Florida State Troops, which takes place January 1st, 1905, their best wishes will go with him for his happiness and prosperity.

The State Troops are to be congratulated upon the fact that our present Adjutant General will continue to serve in that capacity for the next four years, as they are assured of his continued interest and work in their behalf.

Very respectfully,

C. P. LOVELL,
Brigadier General,
Commanding First Brigade, F. S. T.

Headquarters,

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.
Jacksonville, Fla., August 20, 1904.

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 2. }

I. Pursuant to General Order No. 18, c. s., A. G. O., Tallahassee, Fla., July 30th, 1904, the Annual Encampment of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, will be held at St. Augustine, Fla., commencing August 31st, and extending through a period of eight days.

II. The camp will be designated and known as Camp Taliaferro, in honor of Honorable James P. Taliaferro, United States Senator from Florida, and the donor of the Taliaferro Trophy.

By Command of Brigadier-General Lovell:

B. B. MacDONELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters,
FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.
 Jacksonville, Fla., August 20, 1904.

GENERAL ORDER ,
No. 3.

I. In accordance with General Order No. 18, c. s. Adjutant General's Office, State of Florida, Tallahassee, July 30th, 1904, the following instructions governing the encampment for the Florida State Troops are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

II. All mounted officers will be required to furnish themselves with horses, except the Medical Officers, who will only be required to have horses when on duty which requires them to be mounted. At such times they will provide themselves with horses.

III. The Senior line officer present will have command of the troops en-route to camp and will see that the very best discipline is preserved at all times. Troops should bear in mind that they are dependent upon the citizens of Florida for a considerable part of their support and this support cannot be expected unless their conduct is such as to merit it. This fact should be impressed upon all officers and men and they should conduct themselves accordingly.

IV. Camp guard duty will be by regiments and in addition to required detail for each regiment, the regiments, beginning August 31st, will alternate as to number in furnishing guard detail for Brigade Headquarters. The First Regiment will furnish one sergeant, two corporals, eleven privates and one bugler; and the Second Regiment will furnish one lieutenant, one corporal and eleven privates. On September 1st, the First Regiment will furnish details as laid down for the Second Regiment, and the Second Regiment will furnish details as laid down for the First Regiment on preceding day, continuing to alternate until the orders are changed. The lieutenant will be commander of the Headquarters' Guard. These details will be mounted daily at the guard house of the respective organizations to which they belong, and will be required to fall out on reaching regimental guard house and thence ordered to be reported without delay by the officer or senior non-commissioned officer of the detail to the Assistant Adjutant General at Brigade Headquarters. From each detail of eleven privates thus reported for headquarters guard duty, two headquarters orderlies will be selected.

V. The tour of first guard will begin on arrival of companies at camp. For this duty commanding officer of each regiment will detail a captain as officer of the day, one lieutenant as officer of the guard, and a sufficient number of guards out of the first companies to arrive, as regimental guard; and will also detail the Headquarters' Guard as provided for in Section 5.

Each regimental officer of the day will report to Maj. F. S. Matthews, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, who is detailed as Field Officer of the day for August 31st.

The guard thus detailed will complete its tour and be relieved on the morning of September 1st in the usual manner under direction of the old Field Officer of the day.

VI. No guard duty will be required of the Artillery Corps, except such as in the opinion of the commander of that organization, may be necessary by running roster for the immediate protection of their camp and property.

VII. The calls, in connection with the camp routine, will be first sounded from Brigade Headquarters and these calls will be immediately repeated by the buglers stationed at the regimental guard houses.

VIII. The countersign will be published daily from Brigade Headquarters and furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned.

IX. The wearing of blue flannel shirts without blouses is authorized during the encampment when not on duty; and on duty when specially authorized; but when so worn, the use of suspenders is prohibited.

X. There will be a morning and evening gun fired by permanent detail from the Battalion of Field Artillery, under the direction of an officer of the guard, and the greatest care and caution are enjoined against the possibility of danger and accident. The morning gun will be fired in the manner prescribed at reveille, and the evening gun at retreat.

XI. The band and field music will be assembled daily at the guard house for reveille. The band will play a march, marching through camp in a manner hereafter to be indicated, and timing their return to the guard house so as to be present at the sounding of reveille by the field music. The band, immediately on completion of reveille, will play the "Star Spangled Banner" in compliment to the National Colors. At retreat field music will play "Retreat"; and, immediately upon its completion, the band will play the "Star Spangled Banner," in compliment to the National Colors.

In this connection, attention is directed on the part of those charged with the proper direction of guard duty to paragraph 98, "Manual of Guard Duty, 1903."

XII. Company musicians will be reported daily to chief musician of each regimental band for practice, the time to be fixed by the regimental commander.

XIII. The office of the Assistant Adjutant General will be open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. daily for the transaction of official business.

XIV. The following additional regulations relative to duty in camp are published for the general guidance of all concerned:

A. Commanding officers will read all general orders and circulars that have been issued relative to camp, or that may be issued during the encampment, to the Companies at the first assembly after they are received.

B. As soon as the Companies arrive in camp, they will make up morning reports and forward to Regimental Headquarters. Consolidated morning reports of regiments and

separate battalions will be sent to the office of the Assistant Adjutant General daily before 10 o'clock a. m.

C. The formation of companies must be attended by at least one of its officers and there will be two stated roll calls—reveille and parade. A check roll call will be made by the First Sergeant at tattoo and result of same reported direct to the regimental officer of the day. Jurisdiction of the officer of the day of the Second Regiment is extended to the Battalion of Field Artillery for the purpose of receiving reports.

D. At reveille roll call, commanding officer of each battalion will station himself in front of his headquarters, and the Adjutant will station himself near him, to receive the reports of the company officers superintending roll calls. The company officers making the report and the Adjutant salute each other. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first; but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior, (as for example, the Adjutant, officer of the day, etc.) the officer making the report, whatever his rank, will salute first. The officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge that he has received and understood the report by saluting in return. The Adjutant having received all the reports, will turn to the commanding officer, salute, and report the general result.

E. At fatigue calls, the men of each regiment will put their tents in order and thoroughly police their company streets, placing any rubbish in a pile at the end of the street. If the weather is fair at morning fatigue call, they will loop up the walls of their tents and lower them at afternoon fatigue call.

The bed sacks will be folded over one turn and the blankets neatly folded and placed on top of bed sack rolls.

All arms and equipment will be carefully and properly placed when not in use. The commanding officers will make frequent inspections of the methods and conditions prevailing in this regard.

F. Guards will police the grounds adjacent to the guard tents and commanding officers of regiments will detail necessary number of men under a non-commissioned officer to police the intervals between battalions and the ground on the color line and flank at each fatigue call.

G. Officers of the day will make thorough inspection of tents and streets of their respective commands as soon as fatigue duty is completed and report the result to their commanding officers. The officer of the day of the Second Regiment will inspect the Battery of Field Artillery and make report to the Battalion Commander.

H. The field officer of the day is specially charged with the duty of seeing that the regulations laid down in paragraphs "C," "D," "F" and "G" are carried fully into effect and will report to the brigade commander daily any failure to comply with these regulations.

I. The marking or defacing of tents in any manner is strictly prohibited. In case any tents are marked or defaced,

the company in which it occurs will be required to pay cost value of such tent.

J. The men will not be allowed to wash in the tents or throw water in the company streets.

K. The firing of rifles, pistols or fireworks in camp is absolutely prohibited.

L. Officers or enlisted men will not be permitted to wear civilian's dress in camp. The utmost attention will be given by company commanders to the cleanliness of their men, as to their person, clothing or tents. Their hair will be kept short and beard neatly trimmed. It should be the endeavor of every man to appear neat and soldierly. The most common faults in dress are colored neckties, hats worn on the back and sides of the head and coats unbuttoned. These faults will not be permitted, especially on duty.

M. All persons not belonging to camp must leave at tattoo, unless, they have permission of the Commanding Officer of the camp to remain.

N. No peddlers, photographers or stands for the sale of any article will be permitted in camp without special written authority from these headquarters.

O. Officers desiring to be absent from the camp must secure permission from their respective commanding officers; that is, each officer will report his desire to be absent from camp to his immediate superior and if approved by him, will then obtain permission from the regimental or separate Battalion Commander.

Applications of enlisted men must be made through the First Sergeant to Company Commanders, who, if they approve, will sign "Passes" and forward them to regimental or separate battalion headquarters for approval.

SCHOOLS.

XV. Regimental and separate battalion commanders will establish officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools; schools to begin on the first day in camp and continue daily. The following subjects will be especially considered:

Company Administration; Camping; Regimental Drill; Extended Order; Advance and Rear Guards; Outposts; and Guard Duty. Officers specially qualified will be appointed to take charge of these schools.

HOSPITALS.

XVI. Regimental hospitals will be established by each regiment under such regulations as may be prescribed by the regimental commanders. The Battalion of Field Artillery will send their sick to the Second Regiment hospital for treatment.

The Brigade Surgeon will inspect the camp and hospitals daily and make report to these headquarters as to conditions found to exist.

COMMISSARY SUPPLIES. . . .

XVII. The following rules will govern matters pertaining to commissary issues and supplies:

A. Immediately upon their arrival in camp, commanders of companies, adjutants for the bands (where bands mess separately) and medical officers for the hospital corps will hand in ration returns, drawing rations up to and including September 2nd; such returns to be based upon the number of men that the organization has shown by morning report. Failure to comply with this requirement will cause delay in the issuance of subsistence stores. Blank returns may be had upon application to the regimental adjutants.

B. Company commanders will supervise the cooking and mess of their commands and are directly charged with the duty of seeing that all matters connected with this most important duty are properly carried out. They will provide themselves with a copy of "Manual for Army Cooks," which can be procured upon application to the Adjutant General's office.

C. In this connection it is directed that a commissioned officer shall be placed in charge of each enlisted men's mess and that it shall be his duty to supervise closely the cooking and quality of cooked food, and to report promptly to proper authority whatever condition may, in his opinion, deserve correction. Aside from the Company cooks suitable details for kitchen police will be made in each company according to roster, and the officer in charge of the mess under immediate supervision of the company commander will be held to strict accountability for the proper conduct of the kitchens.

D. The regimental and separate battalion commanders will issue such regulations as they deem necessary in regard to the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments of their regiments.

XVIII. Regimental commanders will require company commanders to report the exact number of men they will take to camp immediately prior to leaving home station, so that information can reach regimental headquarters at camp prior to arrival of the companies. This information will be immediately given to the commissary officers for their guidance in arranging supplies.

XIX. The Brigade Quartermaster and Commissary Officer will make inspections daily of the regimental and separate battalion quartermaster and commissary departments and see that these departments are properly conducted. The Brigade Commissary Officer will make daily inspection of the kitchens and report result of his inspection to these headquarters.

XX. The various routine duties in camp, including drills, etc., will be regulated by, and in accordance with the list of calls hereafter to be promulgated.

XXI. The postoffice address of the camp will be Camp Taliaferro, St. Augustine, Fla., and all mail for the Florida State Troops should be so addressed during the encampment.

XXII. Officers of the Brigade Staff, will report at St. Augustine on the morning of August 31st, 1904.

XXIII. Officers commanding home stations, regimental and separate battalion commanders, will issue necessary instructions putting this order into effect, and carrying out the provisions of General Order No. 18, c. s., Adjutant General's Office, Tallahassee, Fla., July 30th, 1904.

By Command of Brigadier-General Lovell:

B. B. MacDOWE I,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters,

FIRST BRIGADE, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 20, 1904.

GENERAL ORDER)
No. 4)

I. The following routine of duty will be observed during the Annual Encampment commencing August 31st, 1904:

First Call	5:20 A. M.
Reveille	5:30 A. M.
Mess Call (breakfast)	6:00 A. M.
Sick Call	6:30 A. M.
Fatigue Call	6:35 A. M.
First Call for Drill	7:05 A. M.
Drill Call and Assembly	7:15 A. M.
Recall	11:00 A. M.
First Call for Guard Mount	11:10 A. M.
Guard Mounting	11:20 A. M.
Mess Call (dinner)	12:15 P. M.
School Call	2:00 P. M.
Fatigue Call	3:05 P. M.
First Call for Parade	4:40 P. M.
Assembly	4:50 P. M.
Mess Call (supper)	6:00 P. M.
Tattoo	9:30 P. M.
Taps,	10:00 P. M.

II. Reveille Roll Call will be followed by "Setting-up Exercises" for ten minutes in each Company under direction of its commissioned officers.

By Command of Brigadier-General Lovell:

B. B. MacDONELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANNUAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

Office of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
St. Augustine, September 5, 1904.

To the Assistant Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.
St. Augustine, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, which is the result of the competition held under my supervision, at St. Augustine Rifle Range, September 1st to 5th, inclusive, under the authority and conditions of Special Orders No. 97, and Circular No. 2, reading as follows:

Adjutant-General's Office,
State of Florida,
Camp Taliaferro, August 31, 1904.
Camp Taliaferro.

Special Orders No. 97.

Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will report to Brigadier General Charles P. Lovell for duty on the target range at St. Augustine in connection with this encampment.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

(Signed) J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

Headquarters, First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, August 20th, 1904.

Circular No. 2.

The following information is published in regard to the Florida State Troops' Rifle Competitions for all concerned:

A competition will be held September 1st and 2nd, 1904, at St. Augustine, Florida, for the Taliaferro Trophy and the Greenleaf & Crosby Medal; shooting to begin promptly at 8 o'clock a. m. the 1st instant.

CONDITIONS.

Open to teams of five men from each company of infantry and the battery of field artillery. Kind of fire—slow.

Number of shots—five each, at two hundred and five hundred yards. Position—standing at two hundred yards; and prone with head towards target at five hundred yards.

PRIZES.

TALIAFERRO TROPHY.

To the team making highest aggregate score, will be awarded a handsome silver Loving Cup, valued at \$1,000.00, presented by Honorable James P. Taliaferro, to be held by the winners until the next Annual State Competition.

GREENLEAF & CROSBY MEDAL.

To the member of the teams making the highest individual score at the two and five hundred yards ranges in this competition, will be awarded the Greenleaf & Crosby Medal. This medal to be held for one year and competed for annually until won by any competitor three times (not necessarily consecutively) when it becomes his property.

By Command of Brigadier-General Lovell:

(Signed)

B. B. MacDONELL,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

FIRST INFANTRY SCORES.

Company "A"—	200 Yards.	500 Yards.
J. S. Talfair	0,4,4,0,3—11	4,0,2,4,5—15—26
W. K. Zewadskie	4,2,4,4,5—19	5,4,3,4,2—18—37
M. D. Beverly	5,4,4,3,4—20	2,5,0,0,3—10—30
B. West	2,3,4,3,0—12	0,3,4,3,0—10—22
E. H. Sollee	2,2,4,3,0—11	2,4,2,3,2—13—24

139

Company "B."—	200 Yards.	500 Yards.
J. R. Pendarvis	4,3,5,3,4—19	3,0,4,4,3—14—33
H. H. Hall	2,3,3,4,3—15	2,3,5,3,4—17—32
G. L. Dibble	4,4,3,4,3—18	2,4,2,3,0—11—29
H. L. Ezell	2,4,2,3,3—14	2,4,0,0,0—6—20
E. J. Hunter	3,2,4,3,4—16	4,3,4,2,2—15—31

145

Company "C."—

T. Bass	3,3,0,4,4—14	3,3,4,4,0—14—33
J. L. Goffee	0,3,4,3,3—13	0,2,4,5,2—13—26
G. B. Bliss	4,2,4,3,3—16	4,3,2,0,0—9—25
H. H. Horace	2,2,2,3,3—12	3,2,4,2,3—14—26
C. Lerette	3,4,4,4,4—19	0,0,0,0,0—0—19

124

Company "E."—

H. J. Mays	0,3,0,0,2—5	0,2,2,4,2—10—15
C. L. Walker	4,4,3,0,0—11	3,0,2,0,3—8—19
T. A. Mobley	0,0,3,2,3—8	0,0,0,0,0—0—8
G. A. Walker	4,3,3,0,4—14	5,5,2,3,4—19—33
J. O. Rebles	3,2,0,3,4—12	5,5,2,2,2—16—28

103

Company "F."—

C. Potter	4,3,4,5,4—20	5,3,3,5,5—21—41
W. E. Tucker	5,4,4,5,4—22	4,5,2,4,4—19—41
E. J. Goff	4,3,5,4,5—21	3,3,2,2,4—14—35
H. M. Hull	0,0,4,4,4—12	4,3,3,0,0—10—22
Geo. Elliot	3,4,3,2,4—16	3,5,5,3,3—19—35

174

Company "G."—

H. Lynn	3,4,4,4,4—19	5,5,3,4,5—22—41
C. F. Slater	4,4,4,3,4—19	4,4,5,4,4—21—40
H. O. Hinch	4,3,3,4,4—18	4,3,5,3,5—20—38
H. K. Jackson	3,4,5,4,5—21	4,4,4,4,5—21—42
Eugene Masters	5,4,3,4,3—19	2,3,3,4,4—16—35

196

Company "H."—

P. S. McClung	4,4,4,2,4—18	3,4,5,2,4—18—36
E. M. Perry	2,0,0,2,3—7	2,5,3,4,3—17—24
B. A. Minor	0,4,5,5,2—16	3,3,4,2,4—16—32
W. G. Blanchard	3,3,0,2,2—10	4,2,0,4,4—14—24
W. G. Brown	3,5,2,3,2—15	4,0,3,4,3—14—29

145

80

Number of shots—five each, at two hundred and five hundred yards. Position—standing at two hundred yards; and prone with head towards target at five hundred yards.

PRIZES.

TALIAFERRO TROPHY.

To the team making highest aggregate score, will be awarded a handsome silver Loving Cup, valued at \$1,000.00, presented by Honorable James P. Taliaferro, to be held by the winners until the next Annual State Competition.

GREENLEAF & CROSBY MEDAL.

To the member of the teams making the highest individual score at the two and five hundred yards ranges in this competition, will be awarded the Greenleaf & Crosby Medal. This medal to be held for one year and competed for annually until won by any competitor three times (not necessarily consecutively) when it becomes his property.

By Command of Brigadier-General Lovell:

(Signed)

B. B. MacDONELL,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

FIRST INFANTRY SCORES.

Company "A"—	200 Yards.	500 Yards.
J. S. Talfair	0,4,4,0,3—11	4,0,2,4,5—15—26
W. K. Zewadskie	4,2,4,4,5—19	5,4,3,4,2—18—37
M. D. Beverly	5,4,4,3,4—20	2,5,0,0,3—10—30
B. West	2,3,4,3,0—12	0,3,4,3,0—10—22
E. H. Sollee	2,2,4,3,0—11	2,4,2,3,2—13—24
		<hr/> 139

Company "B."—	200 Yards.	500 Yards.
J. R. Pendarvis	4,3,5,3,4—19	3,0,4,4,3—14—33
H. H. Hall	2,3,3,4,3—15	2,3,5,3,4—17—32
G. L. Dibble	4,4,3,4,3—18	2,4,2,3,0—11—29
H. L. Ezell	2,4,2,3,3—14	2,4,0,0,0—6—20
E. J. Hunter	3,2,4,3,4—16	4,3,4,2,2—15—31
		<hr/> 145

Company "C."—

T. Bass	3,3,0,4,4—14	3,3,4,4,0—14—33
J. L. Goffee	0,3,4,3,3—13	0,2,4,5,2—13—26
G. B. Bliss	4,2,4,3,3—16	4,3,2,0,0—9—25
H. H. Horace	2,2,2,3,3—12	3,2,4,2,3—14—26
C. Lerette	3,4,4,4,4—19	0,0,0,0,0—0—19

124

Company "E."—

H. J. Mays	0,3,0,0,2—5	0,2,2,4,2—10—15
C. L. Walker	4,4,3,0,0—11	3,0,2,0,3—8—19
T. A. Mobley	0,0,3,2,3—8	0,0,0,0,0—0—8
G. A. Walker	4,3,3,0,4—14	5,5,2,3,4—19—33
J. O. Rebles	3,2,0,3,4—12	5,5,2,2,2—16—28

103

Company "F."—

C. Potter	4,3,4,5,4—20	5,3,3,5,5—21—41
W. E. Tucker	5,4,4,5,4—22	4,5,2,4,4—19—41
E. J. Goff	4,3,5,4,5—21	3,3,2,2,4—14—35
H. M. Hull	0,0,4,4,4—12	4,3,3,0,0—10—22
Geo. Elliot	3,4,3,2,4—16	3,5,5,3,3—19—35

174

Company "G."—

H. Lynn	3,4,4,4,4—19	5,5,3,4,5—22—41
C. F. Slater	4,4,4,3,4—19	4,4,5,4,4—21—40
H. O. Hinch	4,3,3,4,4—18	4,3,5,3,5—20—38
H. K. Jackson	3,4,5,4,5—21	4,4,4,4,5—21—42
Eugene Masters	5,4,3,4,3—19	2,3,3,4,4—16—35

196

Company "H."—

P. S. McClung	4,4,4,2,4—18	3,4,5,2,4—18—36
E. M. Perry	2,0,0,2,3—7	2,5,3,4,3—17—24
B. A. Minor	0,4,5,5,2—16	3,3,4,2,4—16—32
W. G. Blanchard	3,3,0,2,2—10	4,2,0,4,4—14—24
W. G. Brown	3,5,2,3,2—15	4,0,3,4,3—14—29

145

Company "I."—

Geo. MacKinzie	0,2,3,4,4—13	—13
Walter Scott	2,0,0,3,0—5	—5
D. Roberts	4,3,3,2,4—16	—16
L. Whaley	0,0,0,2,0—2	—2
M. J. Byrnes	0,0,0,0,3—3	—3

39

Company "K."—

E. F. Rice	5,3,4,3,3—18	4,2,4,4,2—15—34
S. Mae	4,4,0,0,4—12	2,0,3,0,5—10—22
J. S. Wilkinson	3,4,4,4,3—18	0,0,4,0,4—8—26
F. Glackmire	3,2,0,2,0—7	0,0,0,0,0—0—7
F. R. Goulding	4,0,3,3,3—13	2,5,3,0,0—10—23

112

Company "L."—

J. Montgomery	3,4,3,4,4—18	—18
S. Maddox	0,2,4,4,0—10	—10
S. Montgomery	0,3,4,3,4—14	—14
C. Montgomery	4,3,4,4,4—19	—19
W. Yearty	4,3,4,4,3—20	—20

81

Company "M."—

C. L. Mears	3,3,0,4,4—14	0,0,0,0,0—0—14
C. F. Henderson	3,3,0,2,4—12	0,0,0,3,2—5—17
J. M. Thomas	4,4,4,3,5—20	2,3,5,0,2—12—32
I. W. Tully	4,4,4,4,3—19	0,4,0,0,2—6—25
H. M. Tulgum	0,3,3,4,4—14	0,0,0,4,2—6—20

108

SECOND INFANTRY SCORES.

Company "A."—	200 Yards.	500 Yards.
J. H. Bell	2,0,0,0,0—2—2
W. H. Dodson	0,0,2,0,2—4—4
Thos. Proctor	0,0,0,0,0—0—0
R. E. Brigand	2,3,3,2,4—14—14
S. R. Pooser	2,0,0,0,0—2—2

22

Company "B."—

— Hayes	2,4,0,3,4—13	4,5,5,5,3—22—35
W. M. Edmun	2,2,4,4,3—15	2,4,4,4,5—19—34
J. A. Kemp	2,3,3,5,3—16	4,4,3,3,3—17—33
G. B. Spivey	0,0,2,3,3—8	4,5,4,2,4—19—27
F. A. Taylor	4,3,3,5,3—18	5,4,2,4,5—20—38

167

Company "C."—

J. R. Edgeton	4,5,3,4,3—19	0,2,2,3,0—7—26
W. A. Robinson	2,3,3,0,4—12	0,0,0,0,0—0—12
G. Lamontague	5,4,2,3,4—18	2,2,0,0,2—6—24
J. E. Parten	5,4,4,3,0—16	2,5,4,4,4—19—35
J. B. Long	2,3,4,4,4—17	2,3,3,0,2—10—27

124

Company "D."—

R. R. Price	4,4,3,3,4—18	0,0,0,0,0—0—18
A. W. Neubeck	3,3,0,4,5—15	5,3,2,0,2—12—27
E. J. Neck	3,0,2,3,3—11	0,0,0,0,0—0—11
J. V. Walton	2,0,2,2,0—6	2,3,5,2,0—12—18
B. F. Hagen	3,3,3,5,5—19	2,2,2,5,2—13—32

106

Company "E."—

J. W. Wainwright	2,0,3,4,2—11	0,0,4,0,2—6—17
W. M. Edwards	0,0,2,0,2—4	0,0,0,0,3—3—7
R. C. Hess	3,3,4,3,3—16	2,3,3,0,0—8—24
C. Revavez	3,0,0,0,4—7	3,3,2,0,0—8—15
W. D. Adams	2,0,0,0,3—5	5,0,4,2,2—13—18

81

Company "F."—

H. Bourquardez	4,4,2,3,3—16	0,5,2,4,5—16—32
A. F. Roles	0,0,0,0,0—0	2,3,4,2,2—13—13
G. B. Sparkman	4,3,3,2,2—14	5,3,5,4,4—21—35
J. W. Keggings	4,4,3,4,3—18	4,3,3,4,0—14—32
F. Detine	3,2,4,4,0—13	2,3,5,3,0—13—26

138

Company "I."—

Geo. MacKinzie	0,2,3,4,4—13	—13
Walter Scott	2,0,0,3,0—5	—5
D. Roberts	4,3,3,2,4—16	—16
L. Whaley	0,0,0,2,0—2	—2
M. J. Byrnes	0,0,0,0,3—3	—3

39

Company "K."—

E. F. Rice	5,3,4,3,3—18	4,2,4,4,2—15—34
S. Mae	4,4,0,0,4—12	2,0,3,0,5—10—22
J. S. Wilkinson	3,4,4,4,3—18	0,0,4,0,4—8—26
F. Glackmire	3,2,0,2,0—7	0,0,0,0,0—0—7
F. R. Goulding	4,0,3,3,3—13	2,5,3,0,0—10—23

112

Company "L."—

J. Montgomery	3,4,3,4,4—18	—18
S. Maddox	0,2,4,4,0—10	—10
S. Montgomery	0,3,4,3,4—14	—14
C. Montgomery	4,3,4,4,4—19	—19
W. Yearly	4,3,4,4,3—20	—20

81

Company "M."—

C. L. Mears	3,3,0,4,4—14	0,0,0,0,0—0—14
C. F. Henderson	3,3,0,2,4—12	0,0,0,3,2—5—17
J. M. Thomas	4,4,4,3,5—20	2,3,5,0,2—12—32
I. W. Tully	4,4,4,4,3—19	0,4,0,0,2—6—25
H. M. Tulgum	0,3,3,4,4—14	0,0,0,4,2—6—20

108

SECOND INFANTRY SCORES.

Company "A."—

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.
J. H. Bell	2,0,0,0,0—2—2
W. H. Dodson	0,0,2,0,2—4—4
Thos. Proctor	0,0,0,0,0—0—0
R. E. Brigand	2,3,3,2,4—14—14
S. R. Pooser	2,0,0,0,0—2—2

22

Company "B."—

— Hayes	2,4,0,3,4—13	4,5,5,5,3—22—35
W. M. Edmun	2,2,4,4,3—15	2,4,4,4,5—19—34
J. A. Kemp	2,3,3,5,3—16	4,4,3,3,3—17—33
G. B. Spivey	0,0,2,3,3—8	4,5,4,2,4—19—27
F. A. Taylor	4,3,3,5,3—18	5,4,2,4,5—20—38

167

Company "C."—

J. R. Edgeton	4,5,3,4,3—19	0,2,2,3,0—7—26
W. A. Robinson	2,3,3,0,4—12	0,0,0,0,0—0—12
G. Lamontague	5,4,2,3,4—18	2,2,0,0,2—6—24
J. E. Parten	5,4,4,3,0—16	2,5,4,4,4—19—35
J. B. Long	2,3,4,4,4—17	2,3,3,0,2—10—27

124

Company "D."—

R. R. Price	4,4,3,3,4—18	0,0,0,0,0—0—18
A. W. Neubeck	3,3,0,4,5—15	5,3,2,0,2—12—27
E. J. Neck	3,0,2,3,3—11	0,0,0,0,0—0—11
J. V. Walton	2,0,2,2,0—6	2,3,5,2,0—12—18
B. F. Hagen	3,3,3,5,5—19	2,2,2,5,2—13—32

106

Company "E."—

J. W. Wainwright	2,0,3,4,2—11	0,0,4,0,2—6—17
W. M. Edwards	0,0,2,0,2—4	0,0,0,0,3—3—7
R. C. Hess	3,3,4,3,3—16	2,3,3,0,0—8—24
C. Revavez	3,0,0,0,4—7	3,3,2,0,0—8—15
W. D. Adams	2,0,0,0,3—5	5,0,4,2,2—13—18

81

Company "F."—

H. Bourquardez	4,4,2,3,3—16	0,5,2,4,5—16—32
A. F. Roles	0,0,0,0,0—0	2,3,4,2,2—13—13
G. B. Sparkman	4,3,3,2,2—14	5,3,5,4,4—21—35
J. W. Keggings	4,4,3,4,3—18	4,3,3,4,0—14—32
F. Detine	3,2,4,4,0—13	2,3,5,3,0—13—26

133

Company "G."—

S. C. Johnson .....	..	0,0,0,2,2—4—4
E. D. Cason .....	..	3,4,2,4,5—18—18
J. D. Bunch .....	..	0,3,3,3,4—13—13
H. Raley .....	..	0,0,2,2,3—7—7
C. E. Wilson .....	..	5,0,0,5,4—14—14

56

Company "H."—

W. O. Morris	4,4,4,4,4—20	3,2,4,4,5—18—38
W. J. Holly	4,0,3,3,0—10	0,3,3,5,3—14—24
N. H. Thomas	2,3,0,4,4—13	0,2,0,2,2—6—19
Geo. Davenport	5,4,4,4,0—17	3,3,2,4,3—15—32
J. W. Blanding	5,5,4,4,4—22	4,4,4,3,4—19—41

154

Company "I."—

H. A. Heitman	3,4,0,4,3—14	2,0,2,2,0—6—20
R. S. Fulford	4,4,3,4,3—18	0,2,4,3,4—13—31
H. A. Pappy	3,4,3,0,4—14	0,3,2,3,4—12—26
M. Knowls	2,4,3,4,0—13	2,0,0,0,2—4—17
J. Watterson	5,4,3,4,3—19	0,4,0,0,2—6—25

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Company "K."—

T. O. Milton	4,3,4,4,0—15	0,5,4,4,5—18—33
R. E. Hawley	4,5,4,2,4—19	4,4,2,5,2—17—36
N. H. Elington	0,4,3,3,0—10	3,3,4,4,5—19—29
R. A. Pellett	0,3,3,4,2—12	0,0,0,0,0—0—12
E. M. Rich	4,3,3,3,4—17	3,3,5,0,4—15—32

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Company "L."—

J. D. Dill	3,3,3,4,4—17	2,4,3,2,5—16—23
B. Peacock	5,3,4,4,4—20	5,3,4,5,2—19—39
W. C. Gibson	4,4,0,2,2—12	5,2,4,2,0—13—25
C. L. Clyatt	4,4,4,4,4—20	2,2,2,3,3—12—32
J. C. Tucker	3,3,3,4,4—17	4,2,4,4,4—18—35

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Company "M."—

E. J. Heart	0,4,4,3,4—15	2,2,2,2,2—10—25
H. C. Mickler	3,4,4,3,3—17	4,3,0,0,0—7—24
J. L. Lee	4,3,4,0,5—16	2,3,2,3,2—12—28
R. E. Smith	0,3,0,0,5—8	4,0,3,4,0—11—19
J. N. Cook	3,0,2,0,3—8	2,2,2,2,0—8—16

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BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILLERY SCORES.

S. B. Kitchen	4,4,4,4,4—20	3,4,4,0,4—15—35
W. D. Purdy	4,4,4,4,4—20	5,4,2,5,4—20—40
D. E. Barber	4,2,2,4,2—14	0,4,5,2,4—15—29
G. R. Seavey	3,0,5,4,3—15	4,2,2,4,4—16—31
C. M. Barton	4,3,2,2,4—15	5,4,3,4,5—21—36

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WINNERS.

Company "G," First Infantry, made a total of one hundred and ninety-six points, which is the highest aggregate score made by any company; and is therefore declared the winner of the Taliaferro Trophy match, and is entitled to be awarded the trophy, to be held until the next annual State competition.

Private Harry K. Jackson, of Company "G," First Infantry, having made a total of forty-two points, which was the highest individual score made by any member of the teams, at the two hundred and five hundred yard ranges in the above competition, is declared the winner this year of the Greenleaf & Crosby medal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Inspector, Small Arms Practice.

REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER, SECOND
INFANTRY.

Headquarters Second Regiment Infantry,
Orlando, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*To the Assistant Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Fla.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the service of the Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year 1904:

No service of any kind, other than company drills and target practice, was rendered by the companies composing said regiment, other than that of attendance upon the State encampment at St. Augustine, of the entire regiment and band, and the participation in the Army Maneuvers near Manassas, Virginia, by eight companies and the band.

Acting under General Order No. 18, A. G. O., current series, the entire regiment and band arrived at St. Augustine on August 31st, 1904, and went into a camp of instruction, in which they remained for three days. Company, battalion and regimental drills were held, and eight of said companies and the band having been designated as part of the "First Florida Infantry, provisional," to attend the Army maneuvers at Manassas, were placed in command of Colonel John W. Sackett and proceeded to their destination.

Acting under the same order, I was placed in command of the brigade, formed of the balance of the First and Second regiments, and the First Battery, and remained in camp at St. Augustine until the expiration of the time fixed for said camp.

Leave of absence was granted me to be absent from the State until January 1st, owing to important business matters, and I have not had command of regiment since the 8th day of September, 1904, command of same having been turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Brossier.

Respectfully submitted,

J. N. BRADSHAW,
Colonel, Commanding Second Infantry.

REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*To the Assistant Adjutant General,
1st Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

SIR:—1. I have the honor to submit the following annual service report of the First Regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year ending December 31, 1904:

2. During March and April, 1904, the various organizations were inspected and mustered by the Adjutant General of the State. Lieutenant Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, United States Army, retired, detailed by the War Department, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, accompanied and was present with the inspector upon his tour. Headquarters, band and Companies "A" and "F" were mustered and inspected in this city April 21, 1904.

3. As instructed by the Adjutant General, a map of the encampment grounds at St. Augustine, showing diagram for staking out, was prepared by me and a copy of the same is submitted in a separate package.

4. Company "H," First Regiment Infantry, was ordered by the Governor to co-operate with Sheriff Cone of Columbia County on May 26, 1904, in protecting civil prisoners in jail at Lake City. The company was prepared immediately for prompt assembling in case of need. About 8:00 p. m. of the 27th Sheriff Cone notified Captain Cox, commanding Company "H," that he would want the Company at the jail that night; thereupon the Company was marched to the place designated and remained on duty until 4:00 a. m. of the 28th, at which time, its services not being deemed necessary for the time being, the Company was relieved from duty until further notification. The Commanding Officer states in his report that upon being reliably informed that the prisoners had been removed from the city by the Sheriff and were safe, he telegraphed the Adjutant General to this effect and was

instructed by the Adjutant General to ascertain from the jailer if the prisoners were safely removed, and if so to dismiss Company. After official visit to jailer the Company was dismissed at 9:00 p. m. May 28th, in accordance with instructions received. Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Commanding Officer of Company "H" upon the above service, which is submitted herewith.

5. In pursuance to General Orders No. 18, Adjutant General's Office, July 20, 1904, and General Orders No. 2, Headquarters First Brigade, Florida State Troops, August 20, 1904, the First Regiment Infantry participated in the annual encampment of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, held at St. Augustine, Florida, commencing August 31, 1904, and extending through a period of eight days. The camp was designated and known as "Camp Taliaferro." The Third Battalion of this Regiment arrived at St. Augustine about midnight of the 30th and went into permanent camp; Headquarters, First and Second Battalions, with exception of Company "G," First Battalion, whose home station is at St. Augustine, arrived at St. Augustine 1:00 p. m. August 31, 1904. Upon arrival the troops promptly detrained, equipage was loaded upon wagons without undue delay, the two battalions and wagon train then marched promptly into camp.

6. The organizations composing the First Regiment were inspected at Camp Taliaferro September 1st by Lieutenant Colonel Norvell, Captain Butner and First Lieutenant Collins, United States Army, for the purpose of making details for forming a provisional regiment of infantry from the Florida State Troops to participate in the Army Maneuvers that were held at Manassas, Virginia, September, 1904. The following detail from this Regiment was made: Colonel John W. Sackett, Lieutenant Colonel John S. Maxwell, Captain William C. Croom, Commissary, Captain George L. Dancy, Adjutant, Major Frank J. Howatt and Staff Major A. D. Williams, Surgeon, First Lieutenant W. T. Elmore, Assistant Surgeon, twelve men of the Hospital Corps and Companies "A," "F," "G" and "H." The remainder of the organizations of the First Regiment were then placed under command of Colonel J. N. Bradshaw, Second Regiment Infantry, Florida State

Troops, remaining in camp at St. Augustine until its termination.

7. September 1st and 2nd, while in camp, battalion drills were held, in close and extended order, the ceremony of guard mount was performed and regimental parade was also held August 31, September 1st and 2nd. There was no rifle practice held prior to the departure of the provisional regiment but each company entered a rifle team to compete for the Taliaferro Trophy, which was won by Company "G" (St. Augustine Rifles) of this Regiment.

8. Companies "A," "F," "G" and "H," 1st Regiment Infantry, formed the Second Battalion of the "First Florida Infantry, provisional," and were placed under command of Major Frank J. Howatt, First Regiment Infantry. This battalion was entrained at St. Augustine on the morning of September 3rd, en route to Manassas, Virginia, arriving there about 4:30 p. m. September 4th. The Battalion detrained and moved off the platform in two minutes after the train had stopped, Company "F" having detrained in 30 seconds. With the provisional regiment this Battalion arrived at the camp site, which an engineer officer detailed to act as guide, could not clearly indicate. The Battalion bivouaced in shelter tents that night and camp was pitched the next day. This Battalion participated in all the maneuvers that the provisional regiment was engaged in on the maneuver grounds between Manassas and Thoroughfare, Virginia, as will be detailed in a separate report. On the second day of the first maneuver, September 7th, Companies "A," "F" and "G" reached the most advanced position of any portion of the troops of the "Blue Army," of which the regiment formed a portion. Companies "F," "G" and "H" returned to their home stations, arriving there on September 13th. Company "A" proceeded in a body under command of Lieutenant Payne to St. Louis to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and while there participated in the review on "St. Louis Day," September 15th. Company "A" returned to its home station September 21st.

9. Company "E," First Regiment Infantry, was ordered by the Adjutant General, September 16th, 1904, to proceed to Baxter, Florida, to assist the civil authorities. I am unable to furnish report of the operations of this

Company, owing to the failure of the Commanding Officer of that Company to furnish these headquarters with a report, although he has been twice requested to submit the same.

10. In pursuance to Special Orders No. 107, current series, Adjutant General's Office, Company "F," First Regiment Infantry, was detailed to guard civil prisoners to be carried from Jacksonville to McClenny, Florida, for trial at the latter place. At 7:45 a. m. September 26th, this Company assembled at its armory, thence proceeded to the Duval County jail and was joined there by Sheriff Herndon, of Baker County, under whose directions Captain LeFils was acting. The command, with the prisoners, then marched from the jail to the depot and entrained. Upon arrival at a point about one-half mile east of McClenny, the Company and prisoners were quickly detrained and marched into McClenny. The prisoners were placed in the Baker County jail and a strong guard was established and kept constantly on duty during the trial. On September 28th, eighteen of the prisoners were released by order of the Judge. Captain LeFils, Commanding Company "F," being advised by Sheriff Herndon that there were three prisoners who were to be returned to Jacksonville, the Company immediately broke camp, the prisoners were taken in charge and marched to the depot at McClenny, where all were detrained. Arriving at Jacksonville, the three prisoners were turned over to Lieutenant Yerkes and a picked squad of eight men and were carried to the Duval County jail and safely placed therein. Attention is invited to the report of Captain LeFils upon this detail, which is submitted herewith.

11. During the year the companies regularly held drills at their respective home stations, while Companies "A" and "F" and Band, First Regiment Infantry, held battalion parade and drills several times during the year. Rifle practice by the several companies was more generally indulged in than in former years, especially by companies "A," "B," "F," "G," "H" and "L." This increased interest was due to the sending of a rifle team from the State to participate in the National Match of the United States Army, held at Fort Riley, Kansas, in August, 1904, and the desire to win the Taliaferro Trophy.

12. It is to be regretted that Company "D" of this Regiment had to be disbanded, on account of falling below the standard of efficiency, which was done by Executive Order July 13, 1904.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SACKETT,
Colonel, Commanding First Infantry.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, ARTILLERY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS.

Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1904.

To the Assistant Adjutant General,

First Brigade, F. S. T.,

Jacksonville, Florida.

SIR:—In compliance with your request for a report from the Artillery Corps, commanded by me, for the year of 1904, I have the honor to say that in my last report I stated that owing to the absence of Captain Duffy without leave, I placed Lieutenant L. C. Moore, my Adjutant, in command of the First Battery. He was shortly afterwards elected Captain of the Battery, with J. W. Fowler as First Lieutenant and C. W. Barton as Second Lieutenant. Captain Moore served three months, when he sent in his resignation, owing to business obligations demanding all of his time. I then placed Lieutenant Walter I. Lyman (who was made my Adjutant after Captain Moore's promotion) in command of the Battery, as First Lieutenant Fowler could not serve by reason of business requiring his time. In the month of June, Lieutenant Lyman requested leave of absence for thirty days, which was granted, and while absent took very sick with fever and had to ask for an extension of his leave for another thirty days, leaving the command of the Battery with First Lieutenant Fowler. In July, 1904, W. J. Driscoll was elected Captain of the First Battery, and at once commenced to recruit it. He was commissioned August 31st, and took his Battery to Camp Taliaferro, numbering

sixty-five officers and men. For the first time in the history of the Battery, which, as the Wilson Battery, is the oldest military organization in the State (1876) and in the history of the Florida State Troops (organized 1886) the Battery was furnished with horses for the movements and maneuvering of its pieces of artillery, two Gatling guns, two muzzle-loading brass Howitzers, which was fully appreciated, and for which we are deeply grateful to our present Adjutant General. Our time at Camp Taliaferro was well and fully occupied in the drill of the guns, guard duty, some target practice with the Gatling guns and pistols, and police duty, with daily instruction in saddling, harnessing and taking care of and feeding horses, all new and unfamiliar to the officers and enlisted men. Every afternoon short practice marches, weather permitting, were taken for the instruction of officers, men and horses. The horses entered into the exercises with a vim that was really surprising, and the time to break camp came only too soon. The discipline of the camp of the Artillery Corps was good, sanitation in quarters, at the kitchen and on the picket line was good (see report of Dr. Oppenheimer). No sickness that required medical attention, and only one accident to one of the enlisted men, caused while away from camp by his ignorance in handling his horse. The horses showed a marked improvement in their condition and appearance when turned over to their owners, and I have been informed from a reliable source that they all had to be severely thrashed to subdue them to follow their usual vocation in civil life after camp. Adjutant Lyman returned to the City in time to go with us into camp, but as he was still an invalid he was assisted in his duties by First Lieutenant Moreno, Quartermaster, who, in whatever position he is placed, always acquits himself with honors. First Lieutenant J. S. Harrison, Commissary, attended to his duties faithfully, and saw personally that the men had plenty and of the best of food. On the last morning of the encampment we broke camp during a cold, driving Northeast rainstorm, loaded our guns and equipment on train and arrived at Jacksonville at 7:00 p. m.

On September 16th, 1904. I received a telegram from the Adjutant General to order out the First Battery and proceed to Baxter, Baker County, Florida, where I would find Captain Lyle with his Company from Live Oak, to take command and report to the Sheriff of Baker County, Mr. Herridon, which order I fully obeyed; returned to Jacksonville the next day with 21 prisoners, whom I delivered to the Sheriff of Duval County at the Duval County jail, taking a receipt from him for them; ordered Captain Lyle to return to his home with his command, and sent in my full report.

Very respectfully,

J. GUMBINGER,
Major, Commanding Artillery Corps.

APPENDIX "E."

MANEUVERS NEAR MANASSAS, VIRGINIA—REPORT OF COLONEL, FIRST FLORIDA INFANTRY, PROVISIONAL.

Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—1. In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of November 5, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Florida Infantry, provisional, which participated in the military maneuvers near Manassas, Virginia, during September, 1904.

2. In pursuance of General Orders No. 21, A. G. O., August 1, 1904, the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, Florida State Troops, then in annual encampment at Camp Taliaferro, St. Augustine, Florida, were inspected September 1, 1904, by Lieutenant Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, United States Army, retired, Inspector and Instructor of the Camp, and Captain Henry W. Butner and First Lieutenant Robert W. Collins, United States Army, Instructors, for the purpose of making selections for details to compose the provisional regiment. The Regimental Commander and Staff had been previously detailed under General Orders No. 24, A. G. O., August 18, 1904, modified by Section 11, General Orders No. 27, A. G. O., August 26, 1904. The composition of the Provisional Regiment as a result of this inspection and as detailed in General Orders No. 11, Brigade Headquarters, was as follows, viz:

Colonel John W. Sackett.

Lieutenant Colonel John S. Maxwell.

Major Charles S. Matthews, Commanding First Battalion.

Major Frank J. Howatt, Commanding Second Battalion.

Major Frank X. Schuller, Commanding Third Battalion.

Captain George L. Dancy, Regimental Adjutant.

Captain Walter P. Corbett, Regimental Quartermaster.

Captain Wm. C. Croom, Regimental Commissary.

Major Abraham D. Williams, Surgeon.

First Lieutenant Weldon E. Person, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieutenant William T. Elmore, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain J. I. Norris, Chaplain.

First Lieutenant A. V. Long, Adjutant First Battalion.

Captain Leonard C. Moore, Adjutant Second Battalion.

First Lieutenant Henry N. Dixon, Adjutant Third Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Herbert A. Ross, Quartermaster and Commissary First Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Jas. G. Coxetter, Quartermaster and Commissary Second Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Henry E. Waters, Quartermaster and Commissary Third Battalion.

Non-Commissioned Staff—5 Sergeants.

Band.

Chief Musician, H. A. Newell; one principal musician, one drum major, four sergeants, eight corporals, six privates, two cooks.

FIRST BATTALION.

Company A.

(Company B, Second Infantry.)

Captain F. C. W. Kramer.

First Lieutenant Francis A. Taylor.

Second Lieutenant James H. Cook.

Six sergeants, six corporals, one musician, thirty-seven privates.

Company B.

(Company H, Second Infantry.)

Captain Caleb R. Layton.

First Lieutenant Jos. P. Hickey.

Four sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, thirty-seven privates and two cooks.

Company C.

(Company L, Second Infantry.)

Captain James F. Jaudon.

First Lieutenant David W. McComb, Regimental Ordnance Officer.

Second Lieutenant Jonathan H. May.

Five sergeants, six corporals, one artificer, one musician, two cooks and thirty-five privates.

Company D.

(Company A, Second Infantry.)

Captain George A. Nash.

First Lieutenant John M. Graham.

Second Lieutenant Clifford L. Anderson.

Six sergeants, six corporals, one musician, thirty-seven privates.

One Sergeant Major.

*SECOND BATTALION.**Company E.*

(Company F, First Infantry.)

Captain William LeFils.

First Lieutenant Fred G. Yerkes (did not join.)

Second Lieutenant William D. Vinzant, Jr.

Six sergeants, five corporals, one cook and thirty-seven privates.

Company F.

(Company A, First Infantry.)

Captain James Y. Wilson (did not join.)

First Lieutenant Harvey R. Payne.

Second Lieutenant Mellen C. Greeley.

Five sergeants, six corporals, one artificer, two musicians, one cook and thirty-five privates.

Company G.

(Company G, First Infantry.)

Captain Eugene Masters.

First Lieutenant George W. Snow.

Second Lieutenant Roy Canfield.

Six sergeants, five corporals, one musician, one artificer, two cooks and thirty-five privates.

Company H.

(Company H, First Infantry.)

Captain Nelson H. Cox.

First Lieutenant W. Gordon Brown.

Second Lieutenant Halbert R. Henderson.

Six sergeants, six corporals, one musician, one artificer,
one cook and thirty-five privates.

One Sergeant Major.

*THIRD BATTALION.**Company I.*

(Company C, Second Infantry.)

Captain Richard M. Hudson.

First Lieutenant Ardie B. Russell.

Second Lieutenant J. Oliver Bradshaw.

Six sergeants, six corporals, one artificer, two musicians and thirty-seven privates.

Company K.

(Company G, Second Infantry.)

Captain Thomas W. Gary.

First Lieutenant Samuel J. C. Dunlap, Jr.

Second Lieutenant John W. Bell.

Six sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, one artificer, two cooks and thirty-three privates.

Company L.

(Company I, Second Infantry.)

Captain Samuel J. Wolf.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Curry.

Second Lieutenant Louis Louis.

Six sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, one cook and thirty-six privates.

Company M.

(Company F, Second Infantry.)

Captain Henry Cohen (did not join).

First Lieutenant Max P. Moritz.

Second Lieutenant Frank O. Roberts.

Six sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, two cooks and 36 privates.

One Sergeant Major.

Hospital Corps.

Detailed by General Orders No. 25, A. G. O., August 22, 1904:

One sergeant, first class, two sergeants and ten privates.

The total strength of the command was 50 commissioned officers and 642 enlisted men.

3. The regiment entrained at St. Augustine on the morning of September 3, in three sections. The first section, consisting of one Arms' Palace Stock Car, two baggage cars, seven passenger coaches and one standard sleeping car, carried Headquarters, Staff and Band and First Battalion. The second section, consisting of one Arms' Palace Stock Car, two baggage cars, six passenger coaches and one standard sleeping car, carried the Second Battalion. The third section, consisting of two baggage cars, seven passenger coaches and one sleeping car, carried the Third Battalion. Three days' travel rations were issued to the regiment. One Assistant Surgeon, one Sergeant and two privates of the Hospital Corps accompanied the first section, one Assistant Surgeon, one Sergeant and two privates the second section, and the Surgeon, one Sergeant, first class, and six privates, the third section. The Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary of each battalion was designated Train Quartermaster and Commissary of his respective section. One pint of hot coffee was served each enlisted man three times daily while en route to Manassas. The sections left at intervals of 30 minutes and arrived at Manassas late in the afternoon of September 4th. The regiment detrained in good order and with expedition. The Second Battalion detrained and moved off the platform within two minutes after the train had stopped. Blue print maps showing the positions of the opposing armies during the first and second battles of Manassas of the Civil War, 1861-2, had been distributed to each Commissioned Officer en route. A copy of each is submitted herewith.

4. Under the guidance of an Engineer Officer the regiment proceeded to its camp site, arriving there after dark, and went into bivouac for the night. Wall tents were pitched the following morning in accordance with the diagram furnished from Division Headquarters. September 5th was spent in establishing camp routine and preparing for the maneuvers of the following day. Seven days' field rations were drawn.

5. During the afternoon, with staff officers and battalion commanders, a reconnoissance was made of the position the command was to occupy on the following morning, which was a wooded height on Lewis Lane near the Wellington Road. About 8:00 p. m. that evening the Commanding Officer was informed that one division of the enemy (Brown) was in camp near Thoroughfare, two days' march in advance of its base at Front Royal. Their main division was operating near Old Warrenton Point and west of Bull Run. Their second division was advancing along the Warrenton Pike and was then at Fairfax Court House, one day's march in our rear, and that the First Florida Infantry with the 27th Battery U. S. Artillery, would form the right guard of the main body of the Second Brigade, First Division (Blue), General Bliss commanding, during the next day's operations.

6. At 4:30 a. m. September 6th the regiment, with two days' rations, left camp and proceeded by the Mount Pone Griffin Smith road and by by-road to New Market road, one quarter mile north of school house. Crossing the New Market road, the command proceeded under cover, through standing corn and by way of Compton house to the position assigned on the wooded height east of Lewis Lane. Upon arrival at this position one battalion was extended under cover on the western edge of the timber and observation parties were sent out immediately, across the open fields toward the west and into the timber beyond. One battalion was held in reserve at the foot of the eastern slope of the position. At 8:35 orders were received to proceed to a point one quarter mile north of Wellington, where the road to the south of the wooded height then occupied entered the road running northerly from Wellington. The command arrived at the point designated at 9:15 a. m. The advance guard rested upon the railroad running north-westerly from Wellington and patrols were sent out in the direction of Wellington. One Company was sent out in observing parties to cover the country lying north and north-west as far as Warrenton Pike, as directed by orders from Brigade Headquarters. About 12:15 orders were received to dispatch one battalion to the road running northerly from the Hereford House, patrolling this road on each side to Warrenton Pike. The second battalion was sent on this duty.

Lieutenant C. M. Condon, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, A. D. C., delivered verbal orders from Brigade Headquarters to dispatch another battalion under his direction. The first battalion was placed under his direction and proceeded by Pageland Lane to a point just beyond Hereford House, where it was halted in column of fours. Meanwhile the second battalion had proceeded towards the west, and, deploying on each side of Pageland Lane, sent out a line of observation to Warrenton Pike, extending throughout the entire length of the timber. At about 2 p. m. orders were received to proceed to the position occupied by the Second Battalion with the remainder of the command. The Third Battalion was brought up and formed in column in the rear of the First. At 3:07 p. m. orders were received to bivouac the command, which was done along the east side of Pageland Lane, south of Warrenton Pike. The command was not in action during the day.

7. At 4:30 a. m., September 7th, the regiment proceeded from bivouac to J. Reid's place via Pageland Lane, where it was formed for attack with the brigade; the 14th New York on the right and the 1st Tennessee on the left. The entire First Battalion was thrown out as advance guard. Advancing in a general westerly direction, the territory was covered between Reid place and Keyser house, which latter place is within one-half mile of Thoroughfare. During this advance and pursuit of the enemy a detour was made to a point within one-eighth mile of Thoroughfare Pike and one-third mile east of Haymarket. Connection with the 14th New York was lost at this time but shortly afterwards was regained.

8. The first attack was made upon the enemy one-quarter mile west of Catharpin road, the next near Bragg house, the next in woods near Dunlany place, one-half mile east of Thoroughfare, at which place and in the vicinity of the Keyser house the regiment participated in the general engagement immediately preceding the close of hostilities for the day. During the engagement Companies "E," "F" and "G" took possession of the immediate vicinity of the Keyser house. This is believed to have been the most advanced position attained by any of the Blue Army during these operations. After the close of hostilities for the day the regiment returned to its camp.

9. The regiment, with two days' rations, left camp at about 9:30 a. m., September 8th, and proceeded in column of fours, reversed, in the trace of the 14th New York via Groveton to Felzer house, where the command came in touch with the enemy's scouts on the left, and changing direction to the left, the Third Battalion, which was in attendance, was deployed and the command advanced rapidly to A. A. Cross house and thence to the south, where a position in the vicinity of Caton house overlooking the country towards the south and west, was occupied in battle formation. Out-posts were established along Pageland Lane on the right and observing parties were sent out towards the west. Unimportant engagements were participated in by the out-posts with small detachments of the enemy and occasional firing at long range was directed by the firing line at the enemy, which appeared in force towards the south and west. The position occupied was maintained until the cessation of hostilities at 3 p. m. The command was then bivouaced. It was observed that the enemy advanced its out-posts in that vicinity after the cessation of hostilities during that afternoon and night, contrary to the rules for the maneuvers. This was verbally reported to the Brigade Commander, who requested a written report supported by evidence, which was duly submitted, subsequently.

10. The regiment formed with a rear guard consisting of one company and took up the retreat precisely at 12 midnight, as directed by orders from Brigade Headquarters. At this moment the rear guard became engaged with a small body of the enemy which had advanced to the site of the bivouac and was seen moving along the camp fires which were still smouldering. Sharp firing was engaged in for a few minutes. The enemy was repelled by the rear guard without assistance from the main body. The command proceeded via Felzer, J. Felzer and across country and, crossing Bull Run at Poplar Ford, occupied a position near Poplar Ford facing north-west towards Bull Run. This position was reached at about 3:30 a. m. September 9th. The entire command prepared shelter trenches under the direction of an Engineer Officer and a detachment of Engineers. The position was successfully defended against an almost overwhelming force of Infantry and Cavalry of the enemy. The Umpire assigned to the

regiment informed the Regimental Commander that in his estimation 50 per cent of the regiment had been saved. The rest of the brigade appeared to have been annihilated. Hostilities ceased at about 9 a. m., when the regiment proceeded via Stone Bridge and New Market to its camp site. The regiment was mustered for pay during the afternoon.

11. The command participated in the general review of the corps near Wellington on September 10th and prepared for departure to its home station. Travel rations were issued and on the morning of September 11th, tents were struck, the camp equipment was loaded on wagons and the command by battalions proceeded to the railway sidings near Manassas, where it was paid and entrained during the day.

12. The command proceeded to Jacksonville, Florida, arriving at that point September 13, and the several organizations proceeded thence to their respective home stations, excepting a number of officers and Company "F." These officers and men proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Company "F" arrived at its home station September 21st.

13. In conclusion the Commanding Officer desires to say that the officers and men of his command composed a most efficient organization. The conduct, hardly without exception, was exemplary and almost perfect discipline was maintained without difficulty. The officers were capable and efficient and the men were willing and deeply interested in their work. He also wishes to thank the members of his staff and the officers in general for their zealous assistance in every service the regiment was called upon to perform, and from comments made by the Brigade Commander, the Umpire assigned to the command and other officers of the regular service under whose observation the regiment came, without credit to himself, he has reason to congratulate the State of Florida upon the showing made by the regiment during these maneuvers.

14. The reports of Major A. D. Williams, Surgeon; Captain Walter P. Corbett, Quartermaster, and Captain William C. Croom, Commissary, upon the operations of their respective departments during the maneuvers accompany this report.

15. A map of the maneuver grounds, two small scale blue print maps, showing the relative location of the opposing forces at the first and second battles of Manassas in 1861 and 1862, and a guide map of the Division camp during the recent maneuvers are submitted in a separate package.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SACKETT,
Colonel Commanding,
1st Florida Infantry, Provisional.

Enclosure No. 1

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Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, November 15, 1904.

Colonel John W. Sackett,
Commanding 1st Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.

SIR:—Complying with your request, I have the honor to submit a report in narrative, of the operations of the medical department attached to the "First Florida Infantry, provisional," and participating in the recent maneuvers near Manassas, Virginia.

The medical department consisted of one major surgeon, two assistant surgeons, with three non-commissioned officers, and nine privates of the Hospital Corps. I was given the privilege of selecting the medical officers, and the hospital corps men. I selected First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon W. E. Person from the Second Infantry, and First Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon W. T. Elmore, from the First Infantry.

Every enlisted man of the Hospital Corps from the First Infantry, expressed an anxious desire to participate in the maneuvers in Virginia. Owing to the fact, however, that they were all recruits of only one week, with little training, I intended to recommend that an equal number be detailed from the detachment from each regiment; but the enlisted men of the detachment from the Second Infantry, seemed so unwilling to go, that I took only two privates from this detachment, and three non-commissioned officers and five privates from the First Infantry.

With the medical department thus made up, I reported to the Commanding Officer of the First Infantry (G. O. No. 11, Headquarters First Brigade F. S. T., dated Camp Taliaferro September 2nd, 1904).

The medical department was well equipped for field service. To the enlisted men were issued regulation pouches, canteens, cups, haversacks, knives, forks, spoons, ponchos and shelter tents. They were provided with both dress and service uniforms. The medical equipment was complete with litters, reserve bedding, medical and surgical chests, field desk, folding tent furniture, lanterns, hospital tents, complete kitchen outfit, ambulance, camp colors, and field markers. Nothing was lacking in the equipment.

Thus completely equipped for active service, we entrained at St. Augustine, Florida, about noon September 3rd; the regiment traveling in three sections or trains, each section presumably one hour apart. Differing from the usual, the first section with the Commanding Officer, staff, band and First Battalion, carried a junior medical officer, Assistant Surgeon Elmore, with one non-commissioned officer and two privates of the Hospital Corps. The second section and Second Battalion, with Assistant Surgeon Person, one non-commissioned officer and two privates. The third and last section and Third Battalion carried the regimental surgeon, one non-commissioned officer and five privates. To this train was attached the baggage car containing the hospital supplies and field equipments.

It was intended by this arrangement to provide a moving hospital with space and equipment; in case of sickness or accident in either section, those traveling ahead to drop off and be picked up by the rear section, where care and comfort could be given. Could all the conditions contained in the conception have been carried out, this would have been an excellent arrangement, but instead of a car, there was only a portion of a car given as a hospital, the other portion being occupied by men of the line, young, thoughtless, and with little restraint. The noise, smoking and eating in the same car, destroyed its usefulness as a hospital.

The men were well supplied with travel rations. An excellent arrangement had been inaugurated to serve hot

coffee three times a day to the men. The coffee was prepared and bountifully served through the entire train, by a special detail for that duty.

The last section with the Third Battalion arrived at Manassas a little after dark September 4th, joined the other portion of the regiment, and marched to "Camp No. 1," a distance of two miles. Unfortunately we failed to get our baggage that night, and suffered much inconvenience in consequence. The following day was spent in preparation for the field maneuvers, which were to begin at midnight. Medical supplies were unpacked, rations drawn, and the detachment inspected during the morning, the afternoon being devoted to drill and instruction. It was a busy day; numerous orders were received, and reports required. A medical officer and one non-commissioned officer was detached from our detachment, leaving but one officer, and two non-commissioned officers with our corps; the officer was not mounted, which very much lessened his usefulness.

By some unfortunate circumstance the ambulance was left behind, and the two mules with harness, were used by the Brigade, by order of the Brigade Surgeon. While the medical officers were very much inconvenienced and chagrined by the fact that no provision whatever was made for their personal quarters, no tent or even a fly was available as a shelter for their use, yet the greatest inconvenience, and most to be regretted, was the loss of the hospital tents, owing to which fact, the work of the medical department was very much handicapped. Sick call was attended in the open, medical supplies and hospital property were piled up in the street, with no cover. If it had rained, the State would have sustained considerable loss by the damage to these stores, and incalculable inconvenience and danger to the sick. Fortunately it did not rain.

It is gratifying to contemplate, that the time will come, with a little more experience, when the officers and the enlisted men of the line of the militia, will appreciate more the importance of the Medical Department; when the sanitary soldier will receive that consideration and commendation that is accorded his brother of the line.

The location of the camp was well selected, being high and dry, and with a good supply of pure water. The

food supply was ample and seemed well prepared, the issues being always timely and regular. The Commissary Department, so important a factor of health and comfort of the soldier, was on this occasion admirably conducted.

The active field maneuvers began early on the morning of the 6th. Very few were sick, and the regiment seemed at its best. The Hospital Corps men were all for duty. The 6th and 7th were trying days for new and unseasoned troops. The marching and counter marching in heat and dust was rapid and tiring. The fighting, particularly on the second day, was heavy and close.

By noon on this second day, the exhaustion among some of the troops became so apparent, that by the advice of the medical department the hostilities were discontinued for that day. By 6 p. m. the Florida regiment was again in camp, and with the exception of sore muscles and feet, none the worse for wear. The Hospital Corps had shared in every movement of the regiment during these two days of activity, and returned with every man for duty.

The 8th and 9th were more active than the two preceding, and the heat and dust somewhat greater, but the health, spirits and endurance of the men were improved. It was noticeable, and a fact to be commended, that there was comparatively little straggling from the lines; and few Florida soldiers were seen by the "wayside." And notably, too, not an instance can be recalled where amid all the heat, dust and vigorous exercise, an officer of the field, staff, or of the line, became either sick or fatigued enough to leave his position in line. Not a man from the medical department became from any reason unfit for duty.

After four days (and part of nights) of constant marching and active participation, in the vigorous maneuvers, and accompanying hard work, the sick report of the regiment did not exceed 26, and reached that number only on one occasion, the disability in most cases from sore and bruised feet. This demonstrates that Florida troops, in point of physical strength, compare with militiamen of other States, and are equal, if not superior in point of physical endurance.

Reviewing the operations of the Medical Department, in their participation in the recent military maneuvers at Manassas, Virginia, I am of the opinion that great benefit

has been gained, not only to the sanitary soldier, but to the entire militia. An excellent opportunity has been given to note many object lessons of great value. The militiaman has been placed in actual contact, and upon an equal footing, with the trained regular, in travel, camp, march and bivouac. They must have observed the importance of military discipline, courtesy, and sanitary measures; they have come face to face with many of the conditions to be met with in actual warfare. The recent maneuvers at Manassas gave to the unseasoned and inexperienced soldier, both rank and file, such experience and observation as will both stimulate and educate him.

Neither the review on the 10th, in which the Medical Department took part, the payment of the troops on the 11th, nor the entraining on the morning of the 12th, present anything of significance, except that every man was able to return with his command. The return was made in the same manner of travel as before. No sick were left behind. No deaths, accidents, or serious sickness occurred in travel or in the active service; every man returned to his home without impairment; nor was this "mere accident." It was the result of kind, but positive discipline, careful sanitary measures, and intelligent management of the officers, and excellent and soldierly deportment of the enlisted men.

Very respectfully,

ABRAHAM D. WILLIAMS,
Major, Surgeon First Infantry.

ENCLOSURE NO 2.

Tallahassee, Florida, December 9, 1904.

*Colonel John W. Sackett,
Commanding 1st Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you report on the commissary department of the provisional regiment, as per your letter of November 7th, 1904.

Travel rations, consisting of canned beef, hard bread, tomatoes and beans, were issued to the companies forming the provisional regiment on the night prior to entraining for Camp No. 1 at Manassas, Virginia.

Arrangements were made and hot coffee was served the men en route, one pint being served each enlisted man three times per day, each section's issue being in charge of a Battalion Commissary officer.

Quality of travel ration was found to be good and coffee was served with milk and sugar.

Seven days' field ration issued to troops at Manassas on regular ration returns approved by yourself, consisting of 3-10 issue of salt pork, 7-10 fresh beef, otherwise regular field rations.

In cases where company quartermaster sergeants attended strictly to dividing and issuing daily ration to the company cooks, amounts issued proved sufficient; in other cases some of the companies ran short on some components.

Travel ration for return of troops secured from Division Commissary depot at Manassas and regular ration issued, except soft bread was obtained in lieu of hard, and issue made of same—the company commanders representing that the men preferred the soft bread and would not eat the hard. Coffee, with milk and sugar, issue served as on north-bound trip.

I found that in most cases ration returns were rendered incorrectly and incomplete by company commanders, showing that in rendering these reports proper time was not taken to post themselves on the requirements of the form, causing considerable increase of work in the commissary department.

I would suggest that if the forms used in the State troops were the same as the ones used in the Regular service, it would prove beneficial for the reason that they would become accustomed to its use and would not find entirely new forms when called into the United States service.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. CROOM,

Captain and Commissary First Infantry,
Commissary "First Florida Infantry, Provisional."

ENCLOSURE NO. 3

Headquarters First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, November 8, 1904.

Colonel John W. Sackett,
Commanding First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.

SIR:—In compliance with your request of the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith my report upon the operations of the Quartermaster's Department of the First Florida Infantry, provisional, while en route to, participating in and returning from the recent military maneuvers at Manassas, Virginia

In view of the fact that the regiment was only assembled upon the hour for embarkation and had therefore never been together a regiment, for even so much as one day, I consider that the discipline of the regiment, both officers and men, as evidenced by the promptness with which they were entrained at St. Augustine, the order maintained by the men while traveling more than twenty-four hours in ordinary day coaches, the alacrity and lack of confusion with which they were detrained upon arrival at Manassas was no less than wonderful.

Notwithstanding the unusual maneuvers, marchings and work to which this regiment, composed of officers and men unseasoned to the hardships of active field campaigning, were subjected, I was profoundly and most favorably impressed with the uncomplaining willingness and promptness with which every duty required of them was performed and every order given them obeyed. The fact that they were serving side by side with well trained and well seasoned troops of the regular service, performing the same duties, undergoing the same hardships and exposure without meriting or receiving any unfavorable criticism from the general officers and military observers and military referees under whose espionage they were from day to day throughout the maneuvers, even up to and including the Grand Review, is to my mind the highest evidence of the general efficiency and soldierly conduct of the rank and file of this regiment.

These facts are within my personal knowledge, inasmuch, as while I was performing the duty by special as-

signment as Regimental Quartermaster I was also serving as an aide upon the staff of Brigadier General Bliss of the regular service, under whom the regiment was brigaded.

The manner in which the regiment as a whole pitched its camp, cooked and served their rations was most commendable and showed a remarkable aptitude on the part of officers and men to adapt themselves to camp life. In returning to the home stations the same desire to maintain discipline and good order among the entire regiment was evident at all times and any little infraction upon the part of one or two individual soldiers may be attributed to an intemperate effort to recover instantly from the fatigue of the unusual, strenuous tour of duty. That such infractions were of small moment is a fact of which every officer and man is aware and of which every member of the State troops has just cause to be proud.

The equipment of the regiment, its arms, cooking utensils, tentage and clothing are of the very best and are in compliance with the requirements of the regular service in all save perhaps the footwear of the men. In this connection I beg to suggest that steps be taken which will eventuate in equipping officers and men with shoes of a common-sense, plain toe, uniform pattern.

The fact that large numbers of the rank and file of this regiment did not fall out and quit the march while working out the great problems at Manassas can only be attributed to their indomitable perseverance and pluck, no matter how severely their feet may have pained them.

In closing this report I trust it will not be amiss for me to say that on account of the splendid discipline and deportment of this regiment throughout the entire period of maneuvers, I considered it a pleasure to serve them in the humble capacity of Regimental Quartermaster.

Very respectfully,

WALTER P. CORBETT,

Captain and A. Q. M., First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Quartermaster "First Florida Infantry, provisional."

APPENDIX "F."

INSPECTION AT POSTS—REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General's Office,
Tallahassee, May 1, 1904.

*Hon. W. S. Jennings,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the inspection made by me of the Florida State Troops at their home stations, which inspection was made under the provisions of Section 60 of the Military Code, commencing at Pensacola March 18th, and closing at Jacksonville April 21st.

Companies "I" and "K," 1st Infantry, at Pensacola, presented a good appearance, but paraded less than the minimum number of men required by law. They were given three months in which to recruit up to the standard required by law. Pensacola is amply large enough to support two, or even more military organizations, but unless the membership of these companies is increased their consolidation is recommended. The building occupied as an armory is a large brick structure connected with the county court house. There is ample room for military purposes, and good facilities for storing property. No lockers, but the County Commissioners have agreed to provide them. A nominal rent is paid the County by the State, barely sufficient to cover the cost of lighting and water.

Company "M," 1st Infantry, at Marianna, was represented by a squad of eleven men. These presented a good appearance, and showed interest, but there was an apparent lack of instruction. Three months was allowed to bring the organization up to the proper standard. Armory is located in a frame structure and without adequate fire protection. Commanding Of-

ficer has been directed to secure more suitable quarters as soon as possible. Building owned by private parties.

Company "L," 1st Infantry, at Apalachicola, presented a good appearance, but arms showed evidences of neglect. Every active member was paraded, but the membership should be increased. There is good interest and the organization is well supported by the local people. The armory is of brick and was constructed by the County for the purpose for which it is used. It is the best one-company armory in the State and a credit to the people of Franklin County. The building is well kept up and cared for.

Company "D," 1st Infantry, at Tallahassee, was excused from inspection. The organization is in such poor condition that its disbandment is recommended.

Company "C," 1st Infantry, at Madison, presented a fair appearance. The arms are well cared for. Organization is deficient in drill and discipline, but there is good material available and prospects for improvement. The company does not appear to receive the support and encouragement from the people of the community to which it is entitled. The armory is located in the second story of a brick store building, is fitted up for use as a theatre. There are lockers, but insufficient storing room. Quarters are not satisfactory, but the best obtainable at present.

Company "E," 1st Infantry, at Live Oak, presented a good appearance. Some additional uniforms and equipment required. Company is well officered and men take an interest in the organization. Armory is located on the first floor of a frame building. It is by no means suitable, being unsafe and insecure, and entirely too small. An effort should be made to secure better quarters.

Company "H," 1st Infantry, presented a fair appearance. Percentage of attendance not good, and proper attention not given by the men to their personal appearance and to securing uniformity in dress. Arms good. The armory is located in second story of large brick building. Sufficient drill and storing room, but building badly out of repair, and in some respects believed to be unsafe. New quarters should be secured as soon as possible.

Company "E," 2nd Infantry, at Starke, presented a fair appearance. Attendance small; should be recruited up.

Uniforms and equipment insufficient. Armory in second story of large brick building; suitable except that sufficient storing room is not provided.

Company "H," 2nd Infantry, at Gainesville, presented an excellent appearance. The company has large membership, and is well drilled and disciplined. Armory is located in a brick building, over stores; assembly room contains stage and is fitted up as opera house. There are lockers and property is well cared for. Quarters are the best available.

Company "A," 2nd Infantry, at Ocala, presented a good appearance, and is recruited up to the maximum. Because of a number of new members, drill was not good, but material is excellent and indications are that company will soon be in first class condition. Building occupied as an armory is owned by the County. The drill, or assembly room, is in first floor, and locker rooms above. The building is unsuitable, being entirely too small, and with insufficient storing room.

Company "B," 2nd Infantry, at Leesburg, presented a good appearance, and paraded the requisite number of men. Drill and discipline is good. New uniforms are required. Armory is in second story of large brick building. It appears to be well adapted for military purposes, being large and supplied with splendid facilities for storing property, offices, etc. The only objections being that peculiar construction of the building renders the walls damp, and the roof leaks in places.

Company "M," 2nd Infantry, at Brooksville, presented a good appearance; arms and stores are well cared for. Company very deficient in drill. Men being recruited from surrounding country, many residing miles away, renders it difficult to assemble the company for instruction. Armory temporarily located in small frame dwelling house. Secure, but entirely unsuitable for military purposes. It is hoped to have armory constructed by private parties, which can be rented by the State.

Company "C," 2nd Infantry, at Orlando, presented excellent appearance. Is recruited up to maximum, but attendance at inspection was small because of absence from city of large percentage of members, including the Captain. Drill and instruction good. Armory located on

second floor of large brick building; ample room, lockers, and good facilities for storing and caring for property.

Company "G," 2nd Infantry, at Barlow, presented excellent appearance, and, except new members, well drilled and instructed. Company recruited up to maximum. Uniforms and arms well cared for. Store in one story brick building used as armory; entirely too small, and unsuitable in every way for armory purposes, but the only place available at present.

At Tampa, Company "F," 2nd Infantry, presented a good appearance; uniforms and property well cared for. Attendance good. Drill somewhat deficient. Armory in second story of brick building, specially constructed for the purpose. Sufficient room, good store rooms and lockers. The only objection to quarters being their proximity to saloons and other undesirable surroundings. Tampa is amply large enough, and really requires another company. An effort should be made to maintain two military organizations at this point.

The band of the 2nd Infantry failed to appear for inspection. The discipline in this organization is so poor that I recommend its disbandment. It is a good musical organization, but many of its members have no understanding of their military responsibilities.

The detachment of the Hospital Corps at this post is not yet equipped, having just been organized, but they are a fine body of young men, and show interest in their work.

Company "I," 2nd Infantry, at Key West, presented an excellent appearance, though, through error of the Commanding Officer, the men were not paraded in the prescribed uniform. Drill and discipline very good. The armory is a frame structure specially constructed by the County, for the purchase of which provision has been made by the State. It is well adapted for military purposes, and has been fitted up and made attractive by the company at considerable expense. Well equipped gymnasium, reading, writing and pool rooms, make the armory an agreeable place for the men to assemble and serves to add and keep up the interest in the organization.

Company "L," 2nd Infantry, at Miami, presented a good appearance, and has been recruited up to the maximum number. Uniforms are well cared for, but some of the

rifles had been neglected. A great deal of interest is felt in the company, both by its members and the people of Miami generally. The armory is located in the County jail building, the second floor being given by Dade County for the purpose; but it is entirely too small, and there is not sufficient secure room for storing property.

Company "K," 2nd Infantry, at Daytona, made a very good appearance, except that it had not been recruited to the maximum. Uniforms and arms were well cared for. Drill and discipline good. The armory is a large frame structure built by the County for the purpose, and still occupied through the courtesy of the County authorities.

Company "D," 2nd Infantry, at Palatka, presented a good appearance. Drill was fair. Property well cared for. The armory is located in a large brick building, the second floor being devoted entirely to military purposes. There is a large drill room, locker room, store rooms, offices, etc. The building is rented by the State from the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company, and is well adapted to the purpose for which used.

Company "G," 1st Infantry, at St. Augustine, presented an excellent appearance. Arms and uniforms were well cared for, and drill and discipline is good. This company probably presented the best appearance of any inspected on this tour; there is, however, much room for improvement in the paper work. The armory is located in the opera house block, a large frame structure. There is ample room for assembling the company, but hardly enough for storing property, and there is always danger of fire.

At Jacksonville Company "A," 1st Infantry, presented a good appearance; arms and equipment are well cared for. The attendance in this company, and all other organizations at this post, would have been larger if the inspection had not been held in the day time, when it is very difficult for the men to get away from business. The drill and discipline in Company "A" was good, but paper work somewhat neglected.

Company "F," 1st Infantry, presented a good appearance; drill and discipline good, and paper work excellent. Uniforms good, arms fair.

The band of the 1st Infantry did not present as good an appearance as it should have. There was not a large

percentage of attendance, and the instruments and equipment showed neglect, though there were individual exceptions. There is room for improvement in the band.

The 1st Battery, Field Artillery, presented a fair appearance. There was a good percentage of attendance, but uniforms are very poor and insufficient. The battery is well drilled, but its armament is obsolete and should be replaced with modern equipment.

The headquarters of the brigade and 1st Infantry were also inspected at this post, as well as the headquarters of the Artillery Corps. The armory at Jacksonville is rented from the County of Duval. It is a stone building, and devoted wholly to the use of the military, but inadequate to meet the needs of as large a force as is stationed at Jacksonville. Rooms are provided each company, the band and the battery, but there is no proper place to store the large quantity of equipment which must be kept at this post. Being brigade headquarters, as well as the headquarters of the First Infantry and Artillery Corps, there is necessarily a large amount of tentage, horse equipment, and other stores to be cared for. There is also a detachment of the Hospital Corps, with ambulances and complete hospital equipment, for which there is no proper and suitable place. The officers have no quarters or offices except three small rooms in the tower, which are not large enough to hold them if they were all to attempt to enter them at one time. Jacksonville is a large city, and still growing. There will always be need for troops there, and it may even be advisable to increase the number of organizations there. It should have a modern and up to date armory building, large enough to fully meet the needs of the military.

Company "B," 1st Infantry, at Fernandina, presented a fair appearance, but the care of both arms and uniforms appeared to have been neglected. Drill and instruction not as good as it should be. The armory of this company is located in the second story of a small brick building. It is unsuitable for armory purposes, there not being sufficient room, and poor and inadequate facilities for storing property.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES INSPECTOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Washington, June 18, 1904.

*To the Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to communicate the following observations of Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired, concerning the organization of the organized militia of the State of Florida at his recent inspection:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Company "A": General appearance, good, uniform, worn but serviceable; condition of arms, good. In drill, the company is quite proficient except in extended order, the latter being neglected to a great extent for the past six months. The records of the company are well kept, though it is not supplied with all the books required.

Company "B": General appearance, good; uniform, very much worn; condition of arms, not good, showing neglect in their care. The company is deficient in drill and proper training, and lacks in discipline, due to neglect. The books, Letters Received and Letters Sent, are not kept properly, and aside from a Summary Court Book, there are no other books in the company according to the Captain's statement.

Company "C": General appearance, fair; uniform, worn, four not fit for service; condition of arms, good. The men, as a rule, are young; appear intelligent. The company is deficient in drill; has had very little in extended order. Has had no target practice in the past year. Besides not having all that are required, there are errors in the methods of keeping the company books.

Company "D": Failed to appear for inspection.

Company "E": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The company is fairly well drilled in close and extended order, and has had some target practice—once for record. The books and records are in fairly good order. The company

is not supplied with all the books required. Deficiencies can be supplied from Adjutant General's Office, Tallahassee.

Company "F": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The company is very good in drill except in that of extended order. The company records are well kept, though it has not all the books required.

Company "G": General appearance, good; uniform, good; condition of arms, good. Over eighty-three per cent of the men of this company appeared at inspection. The company in drill was very good; the company is an excellent one. The company is not supplied with the required books; records are kept in accordance with the ideas of the Captain. Muster rolls, property returns, etc., are on file.

Company "H": General appearance, good, except two men wearing civilian trousers; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. In drills, fairly proficient. Has had some extended order drill, also target practice—once for record.

Company "I": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good—in about the same condition as when issued. The men appear intelligent and earnest in the manual of arms and close order. Extended order drill has been neglected; also, "setting up." The company books and records are incomplete, in that it has not all of the former, and there are errors in the method of keeping the same.

Company "K": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The company is composed of Americans born in the South; by occupation, mechanics, clerks, laborers, etc. The company lacks in extended order drill, and the men are not "set up" properly. In the manual of arms and in close order drills, fair.

Company "L": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good—in about the same condition as when first issued. The company is fairly well drilled in the manual of arms, and in close order. Has had very little drill in extended order. "Setting up" exercises have been neglected. The company

books are lacking in number and there are errors in keeping those that are on hand.

Company "M": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but fairly good; condition of arms, good. The few men (11) present at inspection, appeared intelligent and earnest in the discharge of their duties. Is deficient in drill. Books (company) are deficient in number, and there are errors in the method of keeping those that are on hand.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Company "A": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The company is deficient in drill, on account, in a measure, of new enlistments. It has had some extended order drill and target practice. The company is supplied with some books, which are properly kept with some exceptions.

Company "B": General appearance, good; uniform, very much worn; condition of arms, good. The men are intelligent, zealous and efficient. In the manual of arms, close order drill, the company is good. It has had very little extended order drill. Has had some target practice for instruction. The company records, books, etc., are correctly kept. "Letters Received" and "Letters Sent" books, with indexes, were destroyed by fire, and have not been replaced.

Company "C": General appearance, good, uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. In close order and the manual of arms the company is fairly well drilled; has had very little extended order drill. The men appear intelligent, zealous, and earnest in the discharge of their duties. The record books in the company are "Letters Received," "Letters Sent," with indexes, and "Order Book," which are kept properly; also, a Summary Court Book.

Company "E": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The men are young and intelligent; are zealous and efficient. In manual of arms, and in movements of close order, the company is fairly well drilled. Has had very little drill in extended order, and no target practice. The company records are not kept in accordance with Regulations, it being without the proper books.

Company "F": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The men of the company appear intelligent, zealous and of good character. Deficient in drill; no extended order drill for nearly one year, and no instruction in target practice. The company is supplied with a full set of books, which are properly kept.

Company "G": General appearance, good; uniform, blue uniform (dress) nearly worn out, khaki uniform nearly new. Campaign hats badly worn; condition of arms, good. Appear to be men of good character, zealous and efficient. Many are recruits and have had but little drill. No extended order drill since September, 1903, and no target practice during the same period. The company has a complete set of books with very few entries in them.

Company "H": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. A good company; the men are intelligent, zealous and efficient. Particularly well drilled in close and extended order. No target practice for record. The records of the company are not kept in accordance with Regulations. Letters Received and Sent Books, with indexes, are kept.

Company "I": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The men of this company are nearly all employed in tobacco establishments. They appear to be zealous and efficient. In drill, the company is deficient, except in manual of arms. The company is supplied with the following books: Letters Sent, Letters Received, and indexes, Order and Summary Court book, which are properly kept.

Company "K": General appearance, good; uniform, good; condition of arms, good. A very good company of men of character, zeal and efficiency. It is fairly well drilled in the manual of arms and in close order. Has had very little extended order drill, and target practice. The company is only supplied with Letters Received and Sent books, with indexes, and an Order Book, which are properly kept.

Company "L": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good; a few of the rifles show neglect in their care. A very good company as to character, zeal and efficiency of the men. The company lacks in drill. Fair in the manual of arms and

close order drill. Has had no extended order drills since September, 1903. Has had some target practice. The company is supplied with the necessary or prescribed books, but they have not been used.

Company "M": General appearance, good; uniform, worn, but serviceable; condition of arms, good. The men appear zealous, efficient and intelligent. In drills the company is deficient. Many of the men live from two to fifteen miles from Brooksville, and frequently they are unable to attend the drills. At least, not all of them at the same time. The books and records are fairly kept; some of the former are lacking.

FIRST BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY.

General appearance, good; rifles and carbines, not in use, packed. The men are intelligent and zealous, Americans of Southern birth. The battery is well drilled in the manipulation of the gun and firings. The battery is without horses, which, when required, are hired. The two 12-pounders are obsolete, and so old that I consider them dangerous to fire. The books and records are fairly kept, but the battery is not supplied with all the books required.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. GUILFOYLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Office of the Inspector General,
Florida State Troops,
Pensacola, August 3, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I inspected both of the Pensacola companies on the 28th ultimo, and found them in a better condition than I had expected, though there is still great room for improvement. Both companies have been working hard to get in new recruits, as I have been trying to impress upon

them that new members, who could be improved, are far more desirable than members merely on paper. I have been waiting on the commanding officer of each company for their muster rolls, which they had not made out on the night of the inspection. Your order only called for an inspection but I thought it best to muster as well as inspect the companies. Including recruits which they had not yet had time to have examined and sworn in, each company presented twenty-nine men, rank and file. I questioned each member individually as to his desires as to the company, in order to find out whether he desired to remain in and help to build up the organization, or to get his discharge. I was very gratified to find that only one member in each company desired to be discharged. The others expressed a desire to do all possible to build up their commands to the standard expected. I would recommend that each company be allowed until the coming encampment to recruit up to the desired strength. If they cannot accomplish this end by that time, I feel that it will be useless to try any longer to continue two companies in Pensacola, and think that the next best plan would be to consolidate them into one.

As soon as the muster rolls have been received I will forward same without delay.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD M. CARY,
Colonel, General Staff,
Inspector General, F. S. T.

APPENDIX "G"

REPORTS ON ENCAMPMENT OF 1904, BY UNITED STATES INSTRUCTORS.

State of Florida,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, September 12, 1904.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following remarks, criticisms, and recommendations, as the result of my observation at the annual encampment of the Florida State Troops at St. Augustine, from August 31st to September 7th—inclusive—1904.

The troops arrived promptly and were comfortably settled in camp by the evening of the designated day—August 31st—consisting of the following:

Adjutant General Foster and other General Staff Officers.

Brigadier General Lovell and Staff.

First Field Battery, Field Artillery, mounted.

First and Second Infantry, Field, Staff, Bands and Hospital Corps.

Three officers of the Regular Army were present, viz:

Colonel S. T. Norvell, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the organized militia of Florida.

Captain Henry W. Butner, and First Lieutenant Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps. These two officers were assigned to duty at the encampment by the War Department.

Drills, battalion and regimental, began on the morning of September 1st and were continued every day throughout the encampment, though after the 3rd instant the command was reduced by one regiment (provisional) of infantry, band and hospital corps, detached for duty at Manassas, Virginia.

Mornings were devoted to drills and guard mount; afternoons to officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools and parades.

The company was minutely inspected on the afternoon of the 2nd instant by Colonel S. T. Norvell, assisted by Captain Butner and Lieutenant Collins, and supervised by the Adjutant General and the Brigadier General, commanding camp. The inspection was followed by muster for pay by the State—by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, 1st Infantry.

The result of the inspection determined the selection of the band, hospital corps, and twelve companies, for the provisional regiment heretofore referred to.

On the afternoon of the 3rd instant, under command of Brigadier General Lovell, the brigade was reviewed by Major General Foster, Adjutant General, the review being preceded by a street parade in St. Augustine.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, the provisional regiment, under command of Colonel J. W. Sackett, 1st Infantry, started for Manassas, via the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. The train was divided in three sections, and the entraining of the troops was accomplished in a few minutes, and without a hitch. All the arrangements for the transportation and subsistence of the regiment while en route, appeared to be perfect.

There was no attempt at field maneuvers during the encampment. This was due in a measure to the time occupied in organizing the provisional regiment, the smallness of the command after that regiment had been detached, and continual rainy weather for three days.

The time of the Regular Officers was fully occupied in supervising drills, guard duties, schools and general administration.

The troops commenced breaking camp on the evening of the 7th instant, and by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, all had departed for their home stations.

CRITICISMS.

From the appearance of the men on drill and ceremonies it was quite apparent that the first lessons in Drill Regulations had been neglected. With a few exceptions they were not well "set up." They did not exhibit the alertness, and promptness in executing commands, that

well trained soldiers invariably show. There was too much looking around in ranks to see what their neighbors were doing, causing uncertainty and more or less confusion. With some exceptions, the officers appeared satisfied with their ability to give commands.

It was noticeable that in saluting officers, the men did it in a slouchy and indifferent manner. Apparently, they didn't care whether or not their salutes were returned. Often they saluted with cigars or cigarettes in their mouths, never thinking of removing them. From observation I am convinced that this carelessness and indifference in saluting was in a measure due to officers; first, in not teaching the men properly; second, in not insisting upon proper salutes being made, and third, to their not acknowledging salutes. Officers are elected to their positions by men many of whom are their companions socially. This fact begets familiarity, but the latter should be dropped when on military duty, and enlisted men can easily be made to understand this.

Guard duty was not well performed. Sentinels walked posts smoking cigars or cigarettes, and were only too willing to converse with passing persons to the neglect of their proper duties. They were also careless in rendering proper salutes, and loitered and loafed on their posts. Efforts were made to correct these abuses but the period of the encampment was too short to accomplish much in this direction. Guard mount, parades, and reviews were creditable. Mistakes made were due to misunderstanding of the Drill Regulations. The officer-of-the-guard in passing review, invariably placed himself on the wrong flank of his guard, and the band at reviews failed to take its place in column until the latter marched, thereby causing much marking of time. At all ceremonies the command presented a fine appearance; more steadiness, and less curiosity on the part of the men to see what was going on, would have been an improvement.

The inspection of the command developed that in Companies I and K, 1st Infantry, the arms were not in good order.

Some dissatisfaction was found in some of the companies as to the manner of keeping rosters—or, rather, not keeping them. One man was found who had been on

guard for forty-eight hours. Privates were found who had preformed several tours of guard duty when some of their companions, in the same companies, had not performed any. In two or three companies rosters were unknown, or left at their home stations; in others, they were badly kept.

The Regimental Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments were well supplied and ably conducted. The Subsistence Department in the Field Battery of Artillery might well be dispensed with at future encampments. The latter can as well as not draw its subsistence from a regimental commissary, and by so doing save paper work and guard duty.

Target practice during the encampment was confined to the competition for the "Taliaferro Trophy," by teams from the companies of the infantry of the brigade, and this was won by Company "G," First Infantry, of St. Augustine. Owing to the other duties of the troops there was not as much interest taken in the competition as there would have been otherwise. It is understood that this competition will not be held during encampments in the future.

The conduct of the men during the encampment was not commendable; there was considerable drinking and several disorders, and it was necessary on several occasions at night to send a strong guard to the city to preserve order.

With an annual encampment lasting but seven or eight days, it can hardly be expected that everything can be made to work harmoniously from the first. A longer period would produce better results. If the next encampment profits by the experience of the last, it will be a long step in the right direction.

The "personnel" of the organized militia of Florida is not, in my opinion, excelled by that of any other State. More attention to details; a rigid enforcement of Regulations, and orders while in camp, would add very much to its efficiency.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that the attention of Regimental, Battalion and Company Commanders be called to the necessity of more thorough instruction of the enlisted

men while at home stations, in the "School of the Soldier"; that more responsibility be placed upon non-commissioned officers, particularly sergeants, to accustom them to command; that first and other sergeants should be taught to make out morning reports, sick books, keep company rosters, etc., and that the Articles of War be read to the men at least once in six months.

It is recommended that officers of the General Staff attending encampments, be assigned to their legitimate duties. This year it was done in the case of the Commissary General and Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and both performed their duties admirably. The Surgeon General and Judge Advocate General were present, as was also for part of the time, the Quartermaster General. The Inspector General and Chief of Ordnance did not attend the encampment. Hereafter, if any of the General Staff Officers are unable to attend, other officers should be assigned temporarily to perform their duties. There is an abundance of work at the encampments for the officers of the General Staff to do, and they would willingly do it, and relieve the Adjutant General of many of his self-imposed duties.

Very respectfully,

S. T. NORVELL,
Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

Fort Barrancas, Florida, September 22, 1904.

The Military Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the encampment of the Florida State Troops at St. Augustine, Florida, from August 31, 1904, to September 8, 1904.

On my way to report at St. Augustine, I was on the train with one battalion of the State Troops and found no provision was made for subsisting the men from their homes to the place of encampment, in this case a matter of 24 hours without food; upon inquiry, I learned that other troops which were at the same or at greater distance from the place of encampment had the same experience.

Many of the officers were recently commissioned and several had had no previous experience.

Several officers had experience in the Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and the good condition of their commands was evidently the result.

There was a tendency on the part of some officers (especially those of no experience) to consider the encampment a grand picnic, and they, with their commands, did not receive the benefit that they should.

And several officers did not look after their men as much as they should have, especially in the messing.

But the majority of the officers seemed to be there to learn all that they possibly could in the allotted time, and made every effort to acquaint themselves with their duties.

In the drill and the performance of military duties the troops showed much improvement during the encampment.

In this report I wish to call attention to the fact that in obtaining, keeping and disposing of stores, making reports, etc., the same methods are pursued, and similar blanks used as obtain in the Regular Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That in future, provisions be made for subsisting the troops from their home stations to the place of encampment.

That the attention of officers be called to the fact that they should make greater efforts to learn their duties while at home, and not wait (as some did) to learn all of them during the encampment.

That, where practicable, a company, or at least a picked detachment, under selected officers, be sent to participate in the encampment, as in that way the militia will have the benefit of example.

Very respectfully,

R. W. COLLINS,

First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

APPENDIX "H."

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Blankets, woolen.	Blouses, made.	Caps, forage.	Cap ornaments.	Chevrons, pairs, N. C. S., Color, and 1st Sergeants, Cloth.	Chevrons, pairs, Sergeants, Cloth.	Chevrons, pairs, Q. M. Sergeants, Cloth.	Chevrons, pairs, Artificers, Cloth.	Chevrons, Cooks, pairs, Cloth.	Chevrons, pairs, Color and 1st Sergeants, Cloth.	Chevrons, Pairs Sergeants Cloth.	Chevrons, pairs, Corporals, Cloth.	Hats, campaign.	Hat Cords and Tassels.	Hat Numbers.	Hat Letters, gilt.	Leggings, pairs.	Ponchos.	Trousers, foot, made.	Trousers, mounted, made.	Trousers stripes, N. C. S. and H. C., pairs.	Trousers stripes Sergeants, pairs.	Trouser stripes, Corporals, pairs.	Coats, Khaki.	Trousers, Khaki.
Total charged against State of Florida January 1, 1901.....	110	2022	1835	196	42	32	36	2				1703	142				1835	20	2013	6		24	14	1319	1319
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1904.....	..	407	1516			10	12	12	12	30	50	458	550	1600	1560	34	1400	421			8	40	48	303	258
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....	...	228	171	20								68					160		225						2
Total charged against State of Florida December 31, 1904.....	10	2200	3180	176	42	32	46	14	12	12	30	50	2093	892	1600	1560	2117	1420	2209	6	8	64	62	1822	1575

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Chevrons, Khaki, Q.M.Sergeants pairs	Chevrons, Khaki, Sergeants, pairs.	Chevrons, Khaki, Corporals, pairs.	Chevrons, Khaki, Cooks, pairs.	Chevrons, Khaki, Artificers, pairs.	Bed sacks.	Books, Co.	Books, Post.	Books, regimental.	Bugles.	Desks, field.	Belt and Sling, Flag.	Camp colors.	National colors.	Garrison Flag.	Post Flag.
Total charged against State of Florida January 1, 1904.....						1200	38	...	15	6	20	3	1	2	1	1
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1904.....	10	30	50	12	12	...	60	30	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....																
Total charged against State of Florida December 31, 1901.....	10	30	50	12	12	1200	98	30	15	6	51	3	1	2	1	1

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Storm and Recruiting Flags.	Halyards.	Guidons, Ambulance.	Guidons, Artillery.	Staffs, Flag.	General Hospital Flag.	Hand litters.	Slings, Hand Litters.	Music Pouches.	Ovens, K. K. K.	Field ranges.	Sets stencil plates.	Tents, Common.	Poles, Ridge, Common Tent.	Poles, Upright, Common Tent.	Tents, Hospital.
Total charged against State of Florida January 1, 1904.....	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	.....	1	26	1	255	582	1164	14
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1904.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	39	39	78	.....
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	.....
Total charged against State of Florida December 31, 1904.....	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	52	1	26	1	291	618	1234	14

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Flies, Hospital Tent.	Poles, Ridge, Hospital Tent.	Poles, Upright, Hospital Tent.	Shelter Tent, halves.	Shelter poles.	Tents, Wall.	Flies, Wall Tent.	Poles, Ridge, Wall Tent.	Poles, Upright, Wall Tent.	Pins, Tent, large.	Pins, Tent, small.	Pins, Tent, shelter.	Trumpets.	Trumpet cords and Tassels.	Ambulance wagon	Paulins, wagon
Total charged against State of Florida January 1, 1904.....	16	17	34	1156	1156	125	128	131	262	1200	12000	5780	20	22	2	3
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1904.....	.....	.....	.....	376	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	952	1880	12	12	.....	.....
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total charged against State of Florida December 31, 1904.....	16	17	34	1532	1532	125	128	131	262	1700	10752	5660	32	34	2	3

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia and the State is now accountable for them to the United States.)

	Bars, lead.	Wrenches, wagon.	Harness, Ambulance, wheel, sets.	Altos.	Baritones.	Bassos.	Clarionets.	Cornets.	Cymbals, pairs.	Drums, Bass.	Drums, Snare.	E. & b Tuba.	Trombones.	Bags, Music.	Cases, Music.	Batons for Drum Majors.	Saxophones, alto.	Saxophones, baritone.	Drum Sticks, pairs.
Total charged against State of Florida January 1, 1904.....	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	10	1	1	1	..
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1904.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total charged against State of Florida December 31, 1904.....	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	11	3	1	1	1

APPENDIX "I." **ORDNANCE STORES.**

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Gatling guns, Cal. 45.	Carriages and limbers for Gatling guns.	Carriages and limbers for light 12-pounder guns.	Artillery paulins.	Gunner's haversacks.	Handspikes.	Lanyards.	Priming wires.	Sponges and rammers.	Tube pouches.	Thumb-stalls.	Tompions	Vent covers.	Accles feed magazines for Gatling guns.	Sponge buckets.	Worms and staves.
Total; charged against the State January 1, 1904	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	7	2	2
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1904														8		
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	6	2	2	15	2	2

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Harness, head, sets.		Harness, wheel, sets.		Springfield carbines, Cal. 45.		U. S. magazine rifles, cal. 30.		Colt's Revolvers, cal. 45.		Colts revolvers, Cal. 38.		Artillery sabers.		N. C. O. and Musicians swords.		Officers sabers.		Bayonets, Springfield Rifles, cal. 45.		Wiping rods, wood.		Screwdrivers for U. S. magazine rifles cal. 30.		Screw drivers for Colt's Revolvers, cal. 45.		Sight and muzzle covers.		Oilers, small arms.		Saddles, complete.	
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....					96	1096	117	52	47	60	2	35	166	219	146	1096	1096	74														
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1904.....	4	4			100			75				70		20		150	150															
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....							1					105																				
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.	4	4	96	1196	116	127	47	60	2		166	239	146	1246	1246	74																

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Curb bridles.	Halters.	Saddle blankets.	Saddlebags, pairs.	Housing, Major-General's insignia.	Surcingle.	Spurs, officers, pairs.	Spur straps, officers, pairs.	Saddle cloths for officers' horses, service.	Breast straps.	Stirrups, with sockets, for guidons.	Bridle headstalls.	Saddlecloths for officers, dress.	Blanket bags.	Blanket bag shoulder straps, pairs.	Blanket bag coat straps, pairs.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....	78	39	73	36	1	49	25	25	26	26	2	1	33	431	368	358
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1904.....									5				7			
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....														26	29	29
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	78	39	72	36	1	49	25	25	31	26	2	1	40	395	334	329

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Bayonet scabbards, steel.	Cartridge belts, woven.	Cartridge belt plates.	Cartridge boxes.	Canteens.	Canteen straps.	Gun slings.	Haversacks.	Haversack straps.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Meat cans.	Tin cups.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Carbine slings.	Carbine sling swivels.	Pistol Cartridge boxes, russet
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....	1137	1148	233	198	1468	1379	980	1457	1430	154	131	1249	1300	1300	1300	1300	91	48	..
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1904.....	235	115	...	98	230	...	147	169	...	298	64	280	140	190	190	700	...	...	12
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....	176	10	8	296	...	39	47	4	34	452	195	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	1196	1253	225	...	1698	1340	1080	1622	1396	...	...	1510	1440	1490	1490	2000	91	48	12

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Pistol holsters.	Saber belts.	Saber belt plates.	Saber attachments.	Canteen straps with snap, short, for saddle.	N. C. O. waist belts.	N. C. O. waist belt plates.	Cartridge belt fastners, c. l. 30.	Cartridge belt suspenders, cal. 30.	Canteen straps, web.	Haversack hooks.	Canteen, hav. rsack straps, black.	Hospital corps knife scabbards.	Waist belts, russet, with buckles.	Rifle ball cartridges, Cal. 30	Carbine ball cartridges, Cal. 45.	Revolver ball cartridges, Cal. 45.	Rifle and carbine blank cartridges, cal. 30.	Revolver ball cartridges, cal. 38.	Rifle multiball cartridges, Cal. 30.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....	186	44	54	43	8	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23000	4000	.....	.....	.....	12000
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1904.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	115	115	230	326	28	80	65800	.....	15000	38567	4000	15000
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24000	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	261	44	54	43	8	45	45	115	115	115	280	326	28	79	64800	4000	15000	28567	4000	27000

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

Powder for Field Art'y. pounds.
Texas revolving targets.
Paper targets, "A," "B" "C" & "F"
Centers for paper targets.
Skirmish target frames D. and E.
Paper Sibronettes, D. and E.
Cloth covers for target frames, D. & E.
Pasters.
Marking disks.
Marking rods and brushes.
Marking discs and staves
Marking disc and staff.
Danger flags.
Ricochet flags.
Arm chests
Boxes of cleaning material.
Marksman's buttons.
Sharpshooters badges.
N. C. O. sliding sword frogs.
Pontre leggings, pig skin, pairs.
Officers' sash covers.
Arm chest's revolvers.
Paddocks and keys, large, for Gatling gun liner chests.
Paddocks and keys, small, for axle chest, Gatling guns.
Knives, hospital corps
Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
Cartridge boxes, U. S.
Cartridge boxes, F. V.
Cartridge boxes with flaps.
Cartridge boxes lined with sheepskin.
Carriage box plates.

APPENDIX "K."

MEDICAL STORES.

A statement of the U. S. medical property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Manuals for the Medical Department. Canvas bedding case, 16x32 inches, with contents.	Hand books for Hospital Corps. Smaris.	Tent unit.	Cases, bedding reserve.	Blankets, rubber, 68x80 inches.	Pillowcases, cotton, 18½x29 in.	Sheets, cotton, 50 to 86 in.	Suits, convalescent.	Towels, bath.	Towels, hand.	Tent unit, 10 small and furniture cases, with contents.	Basins, wash, agate ware, in nest	Buckets, agate ware, 3 in nests.	Chests, combined medical and surgi- cal, for detached service.	Chests, commode	Chests, food, without supplies.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....	5	5	1	1	1	12	24	12	6	18	1	3	1	1	1	1
Total received from U. S. Medical Department during year 1904.....																
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	5	5	1	1	1	12	24	12	6	18	1	3	1	1	1	1

MEDICAL STORES—CONTINUED.

A Statement of the U. S. medical property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended: being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Chests, medical, regimental,	Chests, mess, small.	Chests, sterilizer, regimental,	Cups, spit, paper.	Desks, field	Hatchets.	Lanterns wicks, dozen.	Lanterns.	Litter Slings and Rings	Surgical Dressing in Wooden Packing Box.	Case, Emergency.	Case, Field Operating.	Case, General Operating.	Pouches, Hospital Corps.	Pouches, Orderly.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	9	3
Total received from U. S. Medical Department during year 1904.....											6	7		14	6
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....															
Total charged against the State December 31, 1903.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	7	8	1	23	9

APPENDIX "L"

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

A Statement of the U. S. Subsistence property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

This property obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U.S. Revised Statutes as amended, being provided through the National appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the state is accountable for it to the United States.

	Desks, Field.	Augur Bits, Sets of	Box Openers.	Box Scrapers.	Brushes, Counter.	Brushes, Marking.	Brushes, Stencil.	Axes.	Bung Starters.	Butchers Knives, Sets of 4.	Butchers Steel.	Candle Sticks.	Can Openers.	Carpenters Braces.	Cleavers.	Commissary Chests.	Coopers Drivers.
Total charges against the State January 1, 1904.....																	
Total received from United States Commissary Department during the year	2	26	2	2	2	12	2	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4	2
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....																	
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	2	26	2	2	2	12	2	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4	2

SUBSISTENCE STORES—CONTINUED.

A Statement of the U. S. Subsistence property now in the possession of the Florida State Troops.

This property obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1861, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended, being provided through the National appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for it to the United States.

	Faucets, Wood	Faucets, Wood, Large.	Funnels, Pints,	Funnels, Quarts.	Funnels, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon	Funnels, Gallon,	Hammers, Claw	Handles, Axe.	Hatchet Handles.	Handles, Hammer.	Hatchets, Claw.	Marking Pots.	Measures, Liquid, Pint.	Measures, Liquid, Quart.	Measures, Liquid, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Measures, Liquid, Gallon.	Meat Hooks.
Total charged against the State, January 1 1904.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total received from the U. S. Commissary Department during the year...	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16

SUBSISTENCE STORES—CONTINUED.

A Statement of the U. S. Subsistence property, now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

This property obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes as amended, being provided through the National appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for it to the United States.

	Meat Saws.	Meat Saw Blades.	Nail Pullers.	Needles, Packing.	Saws, Hand, Crosscut.	Saws, Hand, Rip.	Scales, Counter.	Scoops, Large Tin.	Scoops, Medium, Tin.	Scoops, Small, Tin.	Screw Drivers.	Stencil Plates, Brass.	Steel Yards.	Tap Bore.	Twine, Cotton, Balls.	Whetstones.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1904.....																
Total received from the U. S. Commissary Department during the year.....	2	4	2	12	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....															4	
Total charged against the State December 31, 1904.....	2	4	2	12	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	2

APPENDIX "M."

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON AC-
COUNT OF THE FUND FOR THE EXPENSES
OF AN ENCAMPMENT OF THE FLOR-
IDA STATE TROOPS IN 1904.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
1420	June 17—	J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	\$ 32 50
1928	Aug. 3—	Irene Herring,.....	10 00
1930	Aug. 3—	Wm. O. Ames,.....	75 00
1932	Aug. 3—	W. L. Strickland,.....	21 70
1933	Aug. 3—	Alfred Donaldson,.....	18 98
1936	Aug. 3—	Capt. Eugene Masters, Co. "G", 1st Inf.,	17 10
1956	Aug. 4—	Alfred Donaldson,.....	16 62
2078	Aug. 13—	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.,.....	6 45
2225	Sept. 10—	Western Union Tel. Co.,.....	14 72
2412	Oct. 1—	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.,.....	308 32
2683	Oct. 21—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	1,137 23
2696	Oct. 25—	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.,.....	584 62
2741	Nov. 3—	J. C. R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	262 90
2747	Nov. 3—	Wm. O. Ames,.....	75 00
2753	Nov. 4—	Western Union Tel. Co.,.....	2 07
2913	Nov. 23—	Georgia Southern & Fla. Ry.,.....	188 84
2920	Nov. 28—	McNervy Grocery Co.,.....	3 09
2921	Nov. 28—	Armour & Company,.....	8 33
2922	Nov. 28—	Consolidated Grocery Co.,.....	2 97
2934	Nov. 30—	Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	9,909 91
2977	Dec. 6—	C. H. Dickinson, Agt.,.....	105 00
3101	Dec. 29—	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,.....	400 75
3104	Dec. 30—	J. C. R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	1,346 32

10 A. G.

APPENDIX "N."

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS DURING 1904.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
44	Jan. 2	Capt. J. R. Davis, Co. "E", 2nd Inf.,.....	\$ 23 60
45	Jan. 2	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
46	Jan. 2	E. D. Raney, Agt. S. A. L. Ry. Co.,.....	25 00
145	Jan. 7	Davis Bros.,.....	30 00
146	Jan. 7	Wm. B. Duryee,.....	60 00
147	Jan. 7	Wm. T. Davis,.....	75 00
148	Jan. 7	Capt. Leonard C. Moore, 1st Battery, Field Artillery,.....	25 00
232	Jan. 11	So. Express Co.,.....	5 87
233	Jan. 11	Whitehead & Hoag Co.,.....	120 00
234	Jan. 11	Chief Mus. R. E. Cobb, 2nd Inf. Band,...	25 00
235	Jan. 11	Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F" 2nd Inf.,	25 00
236	Jan. 11	Capt. George C. Horne, Co. "M", 1st Inf.,	25 00
237	Jan. 11	J. F. Edwards,.....	90 00
238	Jan. 11	H. N. Sweeting,.....	8 00
239	Jan. 11	Major Frank X. Schuller, 1st Batt., 2nd Inf.,.....	20 00
240	Jan. 11	L. M. Lively,.....	75 00
241	Jan. 11	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	20 00
242	Jan. 11	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	56 84
323	Jan. 20	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	20 00
324	Jan. 20	Major Jacob Gumbinger, 1st Battery, Field Artillery,.....	59 82
325	Jan. 21	Bessie Taylor,.....	12 00
336	Jan. 25	Capt. Wm. H. Dial, Jr., Co. "C", 1st Inf.,	25 00
337	Jan. 25	H. C. Hunt,.....	93 15
342	Jan. 26	Burton E. Coe Co.,.....	32 50
343	Jan. 26	Roy W. Corbett,.....	10 00
344	Jan. 26	Alfred Donaldson,.....	3 00
345	Jan. 26	J. A. Jennings,.....	75 00
346	Jan. 26	Capt. F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B", 2nd Inf.,.....	25 00
380	Feb. 3	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
381	Feb. 3	Alfred Donaldson,.....	3 96
382	Feb. 3	Capt. Walter P. Corbett, A. Q. M. 1st Brig.,.....	8 75
409	Feb. 4	Agt. Western Union Telegraph Co.,....	10 22
416	Feb. 6	J. G. Alvarez,.....	45 00
417	Feb. 6	Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Lowell,.....	27 85

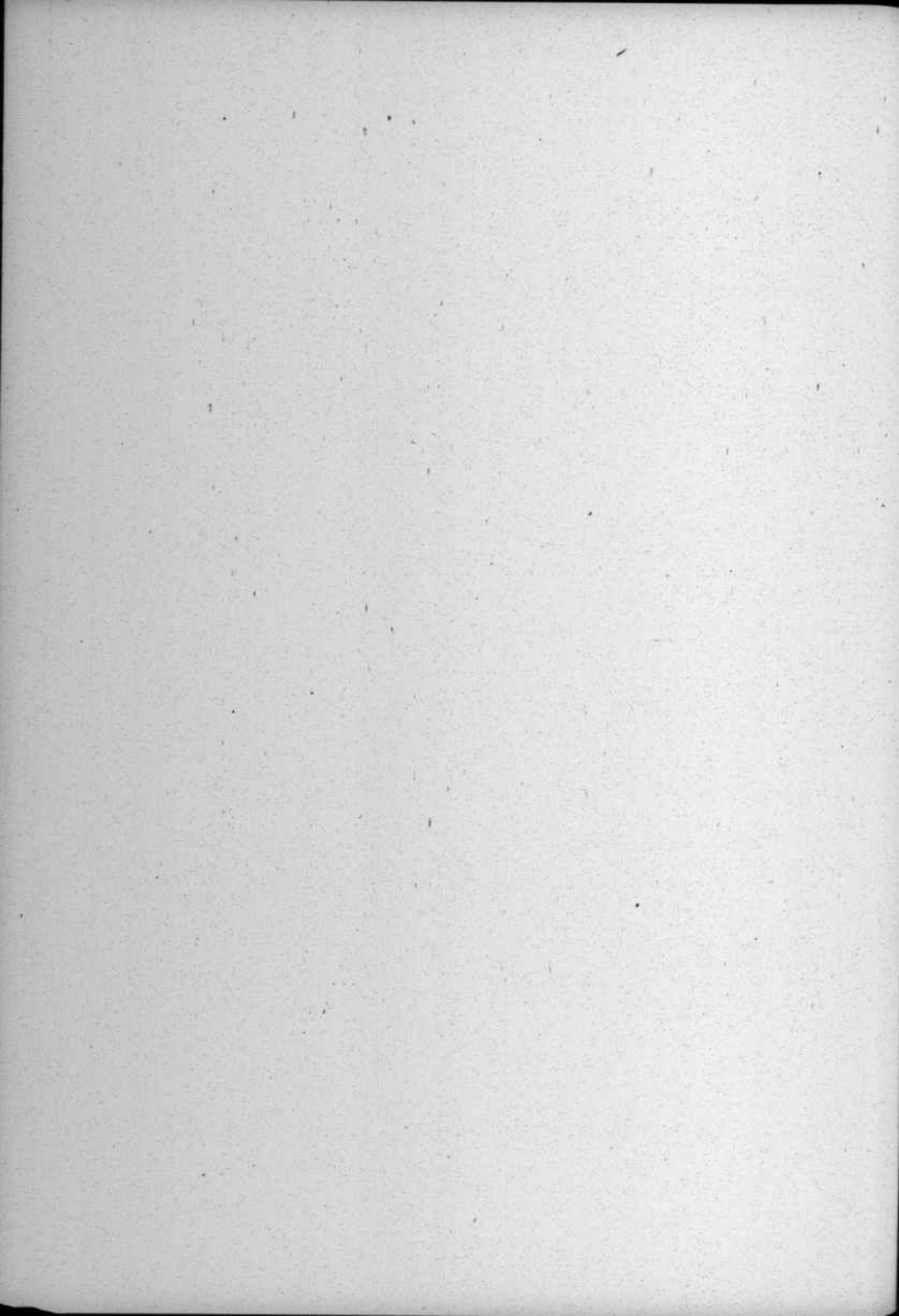
No.	Date	Payee	Amount.
425	Feb. 8—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	15 38
485	Feb. 9—	Heirs of Davis Tillson,.....	52 50
487	Feb. 10—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	8 10
506	Feb. 11—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	7 17
568	Feb. 23—	Emily Drysdale,.....	10 00
569	Feb. 23—	B. Genovar,.....	50 00
570	Feb. 23—	Southern Express Co.,.....	11 95
571	Feb. 23—	J. Clifford R. Foster,.....	17 53
583	Feb. 27—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.,.....	2 70
608	Mch. 4—	Harry D. Hartt,.....	75 95
609	Mch. 4—	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
610	Mch. 4—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	9 14
669	Mch. 9—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	1 60
670	Mch. 9—	Capt. C. R. Layton, Co. "H", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
671	Mch. 9—	Chief Mus. James Lytle, 1st Inf. Band,...	50 00
672	Mch. 9—	Capt. E. N. Calhoun, Co. "D", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
673	Mch. 9—	Capt. Dominick Brown, Co. "L", 1st Inf.,...	25 00
674	Mch. 9—	Capt. C. W. D'Alemberte, Co. "I", 1st Inf.,	25 00
675	Mch. 9—	Capt. John Massey, Co. "K", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
692	Mch. 9—	Southern Express Company,.....	3 34
723	Mch. 15—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	6 98
724	Mch. 15—	Capt. Jas. F. Jaudon, Co. "L", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
725	Mch. 15—	Capt. H. L. Roberts, Co. "I", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
741	Mch. 24—	I. B. Hilson, State Printer,.....	239 25
743	Mch. 25—	Atlantic Coast Line Ry. Co.,.....	40 00
744	Mch. 25—	Edward Fitzgerald, Q. M. 2nd Batt. 2nd Inf.,	20 00
749	Mch. 29—	Barrett Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M.,.....	122 56
750	Mch. 29—	E. A. Waddell, Agt. for B. Genovar,....	60 00
751	Mch. 29—	J. W. Perry,.....	60 00
781	Apr. 1—	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
782	Apr. 1—	Alfred Donaldson,.....	9 64
783	Apr. 1—	Capt. Geo. A. Nash, Co. "A", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
824	Apr. 1—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	1 39
879	Apr. 6—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	37 96
880	Apr. 6—	W. T. Davis,.....	75 00
881	Apr. 6—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.,.....	2 00
882	Apr. 6—	R. Muge,.....	175 00
883	Apr. 6—	L. M. Lively,.....	75 00
884	Apr. 6—	Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
885	Apr. 6—	Capt. E. N. Calhoun, Co. "D", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
886	Apr. 6—	Capt. N. H. Cox, Co. "H", 1st Inf.,.....	50 00
898	Apr. 7—	1st Lieut. T. J. Moore, Co. "L", 1st Inf.,...	25 00
899	Apr. 7—	Capt. Geo. C. Horne, Co. "M", 1st Inf.,...	25 00
902	Apr. 8—	Wm. B. C. Duryee,.....	60 00
903	Apr. 8—	J. W. Perry,.....	60 00
904	Apr. 8—	Capt. C. R. Layton, Co. "H", 2nd Inf.,....	25 00
905	Apr. 8—	Southern Express Company,.....	4 43
993	Apr. 13—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	1 60
994	Apr. 13—	B. Genovar,.....	75 00
1010	Apr. 15—	D. G. Edwards,.....	90 00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
1011	Apr. 15—	Davis Bros.,.....	30 00
1022	Apr. 21—	Capt. Wm. LeFils, Co. "F", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1024	Apr. 21—	Capt. Wm. L. Wall, Co. "E", 2nd Inf.,....	25 00
1025	Apr. 21—	Chief Mus. Jas. L. Lytle, 1st Inf. Band,..	25 00
1026	Apr. 21—	1st Lieut. W. I. Lyman, 1st Battery, Field Artillery,.....	25 00
1027	Apr. 21—	1st Lieut. T. W. Gary, Co. "G", 2nd Inf.,..	25 00
1048	Apr. 26—	Capt. Wm. LeFils, Co. "F", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1056	Apr. 27—	Capt. N. H. Cox, Co. "H", 1st Inf.,.....	25 00
1059	Apr. 29—	Capt. Eugene Masters, Co. "G", 1st Inf.,..	25 00
1062	Apr. 30—	Capt. G. A. Nash, Co. "A", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1067	May 2—	J. A. Jennings,.....	37 50
1099	May 4—	Capt. Wm. H. Dial, Jr., Co. "C", 1st Inf.,..	25 00
1100	May 4—	Capt. John Massey, Co. "K", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1101	May 4—	Capt. Wm. C. Croom, Co. "M", 2nd Inf.,..	25 00
1115	May 21—	J. G. Alvarez,.....	45 00
1117	May 12—	Capt. Thos. W. Gary, Co. "G", 2nd Inf.,..	25 00
1116	May 12—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	2 00
1177	May 18—	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
1178	May 18—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	2 64
1179	May 18—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	6 22
1241	May 27—	Capital City Livery Stable,.....	25
1242	May 27—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	20 00
1257	June 1—	Harry D. Hartt,.....	93 90
1258	June 1—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.,.....	5 30
1259	June 1—	J. N. Hooker,.....	62 50
1316	June 4—	S. E. Cobb,.....	15 00
1317	June 4—	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
1318	June 4—	L. W. Duval, Agt. for heirs of D. Tillson,	52 50
1319	June 4—	W. L. Strickland,.....	25 50
1320	June 4—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	4 02
1321	June 4—	Curtis & O'Neal,.....	225 00
1322	June 4—	Miss S. E. Studenburg,.....	1 50
1323	June 4—	J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	32 80
1331	June 4—	Army & Navy Journal,.....	6 00
1332	June 4—	Seaboard Air Line Railway Company,..	3 60
1333	June 4—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	3 13
1341	June 9—	1st Lt. A. B. Russell, Co. "C", 2nd Inf.,..	25 00
1342	June 9—	Capt. F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B", 2nd Inf.,.....	25 00
1343	June 9—	Capt. H. L. Roberts, Co. "I", 2nd Inf.,..	25 00
1406	June 13—	John Wiley & Sons,.....	28 98
1407	June 15—	Harper & Bros.,.....	6 00
1408	June 13—	The Freedewald Co.,.....	8 25
1409	June 13—	Hudson Kimberly Pub. Co.,.....	49 13
1410	June 13—	Southern Express Company,.....	1 87
1411	June 14—	Col. Raymond Cay,.....	23 00
1412	June 14—	J. Clifford R. Foster,.....	185 68
1422	June 18—	Alfred Donaldson,.....	5 14
1432	June 21—	Capt. John B. Parkinson, Co. "K", 2nd Inf.,	50 00

No.	Date.	Page.	Amount.
1464	June 23—	Chief Mus. R. E. Cobb, 2nd Inf. Band,...	25 00
1465	June 23—	Capt. Jas. F. Jaudon, Co. "L", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
1469	June 24—	Pensacola Gas Company,.....	88 83
1476	June 25—	E. A. Waddell, Agt. for B. Genovar,....	30 00
1574	July 1—	I. B. Hilson, State Printer,.....	77 00
1582	July 1—	Pearl McCail,.....	60 00
1583	July 1—	W. O. Ames,.....	75 00
1653	July 5—	Davis Bros.	30 00
1654	July 5—	1st Lt. E. A. Moreno, Q. M. Arty. Corps,	20 00
1655	July 5—	1st Lt. J. D. Stephens, Co. "M", 1st Inf.,	25 00
1656	July 5—	John McDougall,.....	10 30
1657	July 5—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	40 00
1658	July 5—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	6 54
1689	July 8—	Capt. Wm. LeFils, Co. "F", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1690	July 8—	Wm. B. C. Duryee,.....	60 00
1691	July 8—	Southern Express Company,.....	5 94
1774	July 15—	Walter E. Coney,.....	8 00
1775	July 15—	W. T. Davis,.....	75 00
1776	July 15—	The Army & Navy Magazine,.....	3 00
1777	July 15—	L. C. Yaeger,.....	3 76
1778	July 15—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	1 41
1779	July 15—	The Army & Navy Register,.....	3 00
1780	July 15—	Alfred Donaldson,.....	35 73
1781	July 15—	Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F", 2nd Inf.,	25 00
1782	July 15—	Capt. G. A. Nash, Co. "A", 2nd Inf.,....	25 00
1783	July 15—	Capt. E. C. W. Cramer Jr., Co. B, 2nd Inf.	25 00
1784	July 15—	Capt. C. R. Layton Co. "H", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
1785	July 15—	Capt. Wm. H. Dial, Jr., Co. "C", 1st Inf.,	25 00
1786	July 15—	Capt. T. J. Moore, Co. "L", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1787	July 15—	1st Lt. Chas. O'Brien, Co. "I", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
1788	July 15—	1st Lt. A. V. Long, Adj. and A. Q. M. 3rd Batt., 2nd Inf.,.....	20 00
1789	July 15—	Capt. Leonard C. Moore, Q. M. 1st Inf.,	50 00
1797	July 18—	B. Genovar,.....	75 00
1798	July 18—	D. C. Edwards,.....	90 00
1799	July 18—	L. W. Duval for heirs Davis Tillson Est.,	52 50
1800	July 18—	Capt. Wm. L. Wall, Co. "E", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
1801	July 18—	Capt. Thos. W. Gary, Co. "G", 2nd Inf.,	25 00
1802	July 18—	1st Lt. W. I. Lyman, 1st Battery, Field Artillery,	25 00
1812	July 20—	Ezekiel Banks,.....	25
1813	July 20—	A. F. Burns,.....	36 00
1814	July 20—	Capt. John B. Parkinson, Co. "K", 2nd Inf.,	25 00
1818	July 21—	Capt. N. H. Cox, Co. "H", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
1819	July 21—	Capt. Eugene Masters, Co. "G", 1st Inf.,	25 00
1828	July 22—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	20 00
1829	July 22—	R. Mugge,.....	150 00
1888	July 29—	A. F. Burns, 1st Lt. Co. "M", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
1926	Aug. 2—	Harry D. Hartt,.....	193 09
1927	Aug. 2—	Capt. N. H. Cox, Co. "H", 1st Inf.,....	61 17
1929	Aug. 2—	Robert P. Carleton,.....	35 00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
1931	Aug. 3—	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
1934	Aug. 3—	Duval County,.....	320 00
1935	Aug. 3—	C. T. & G. R. R. Co.,.....	1 07
1959	Aug. 4—	John McDougall,.....	32 10
2054	Aug. 11—	Chief Mus. Jas. L. Lytle,.....	25 00
2055	Aug. 11—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.,.....	28 31
2056	Aug. 11—	J. W. Perry,.....	60 00
2057	Aug. 11—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	3 18
2059	Aug. 11—	Col. Edward E. Britton,.....	25 00
2060	Aug. 11—	E. N. Calhoun,.....	25 00
2061	Aug. 11—	C. W. D'Ajemberte,.....	25 00
2062	Aug. 11—	Richard M. Hudson,.....	25 00
2064	Aug. 11—	Southern Express Company,.....	23 08
2074	Aug. 13—	W. P. Corbett, Ass't. Q. M. 1st Brigade,	200 00
2075	Aug. 13—	Capt. John Massey, Co. "K", 1st Inf.,...	25 00
2098	Aug. 16—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	27 41
2101	Aug. 18—	Capt. W. H. Lyle, Co. "E", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
2102	Aug. 18—	Capt. B. C. Abernethy, Q. M. 2nd Inf.,...	50 00
2103	Aug. 18—	Harry E. Waters, Q. M. 1st Batt. 2nd Inf.,	20 00
2208	Aug. 20—	I. B. Hilson,.....	39 60
2222	Sept. 10—	Southern Express Co.,.....	53 49
2223	Sept. 10—	Western Union Tel. Co.,.....	27 92
2226	Sept. 10—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	23 73
2227	Sept. 10—	Wm. O. Ames,.....	75 00
2228	Sept. 10—	Pearl McCall,.....	60 00
2233	Sept. 10—	Capt. Jas. Y. Wilson, Co. "A", 1st Inf.,...	25 00
2607	Oct. 13—	Capt. N. H. Cox, Co. "H", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
2608	Oct. 13—	Capt. E. N. Calhoun,.....	25 00
2609	Oct. 13—	Capt. John B. Parkinson, Co. "K", 2nd Inf.,.....	25 00
2610	Oct. 13—	Capt. Wm. L. Wall, Co. "E", 2nd Inf., ..	25 00
2611	Oct. 13—	Capt. G. A. Nash, Co. "A", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
2612	Oct. 13—	Capt. T. J. Moore, Co. "L", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
2613	Oct. 13—	Capt. J. D. Stephens, Co. "M", 1st Inf.,...	25 00
2614	Oct. 13—	Capt. S. J. Wolf, Co. "I", 2nd Inf.,....	25 00
2615	Oct. 13—	Capt. Wm. J. Driscoll, 1st Battery Field Artillery,	25 00
2616	Oct. 13—	2nd Lt. John N. Cook, 3rd Batt. 1st Inf.,	20 00
2617	Oct. 13—	A. F. Burns, Agt.,.....	62 00
2618	Oct. 13—	Seaboard Air Line Railway,.....	163 42
2633	Oct. 17—	J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	32 78
2634	Oct. 17—	J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	67 16
2648	Oct. 18—	Heirs of David Tillson,.....	52 50
2651	Oct. 18—	J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.,.....	186 57
2658	Oct. 19—	Capt. C. R. Layton, Co. "H", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
2659	Oct. 19—	Capt. Wm. LeFils, Co. "F", 1st Inf.,....	25 00
2660	Oct. 19—	Capt. F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B", 2nd Inf.,	25 00
2661	Oct. 19—	Capt. Jas. F. Jaudon, Co. "L", 2nd Inf.,...	25 00
2662	Oct. 19—	Mrs. D. C. Edwards,.....	90 00
2663	Oct. 19—	W. T. Davis,.....	75 00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Am	t.
2664	Oct. 19—	Wm. B. C. Duryee,.....	60	00
2665	Oct. 19—	J. G. Alvarez,.....	45	00
2666	Oct. 19—	Davis Bros.,.....	30	00
2667	Oct. 19—	J. N. Hooker,.....	50	00
2668	Oct. 19—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.,.....	7	55
2670	Oct. 19—	1st Lt. Columbus B. Smith, Co. "C", 1st Inf.,	25	00
2672	Oct. 20—	Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F", 2nd Inf.,	25	00
2673	Oct. 20—	R. Mugge,.....	150	00
2674	Oct. 20—	Escambia County,.....	360	00
2682	Oct. 21—	2nd Lt. Jas. G. Coxetter, 1st Batt. 1st Inf.,	20	00
2697	Oct. 25—	J. W. Perry,.....	60	00
2698	Oct. 25—	Capt. Wm. LeFils, Co. "F", 1st Inf.,....		
2722	Nov. 2—	Pearl McCall,.....	112	00
2731	Nov. 2—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	48	28
2770	Nov. 5—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.,.....	2	00
2891	Nov. 19—	Southern Express Co.,.....	2	65
2892	Nov. 19—	Capt. Wm. H. Lyle, Co. "E", 1st Inf.,	68	83
2893	Nov. 19—	Fanny Shutan,.....	50	00
2894	Nov. 19—	J. B. Alvarez,.....	45	00
2895	Nov. 19—	Capt. John B. Parkinson. Co., "K" 2nd Inf.,	1	30
2928	Nov. 28—	Capt. Wm. H. Lyle, Co. "E", 2nd Inf.,..	65	00
2936	Nov. 30—	I. B. Hilson, State Printer,.....	56	00
2976	Dec. 6—	John McDougall, Postmaster,.....	11	18
2981	Dec. 6—	The Record Company,.....	24	00
2982	Dec. 6—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	1	26
3014	Dec. 12—	Chief Mus. H. A. Newell, 2nd Inf. Band,	25	00
3019	Dec. 12—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	60	00
3020	Dec. 12—	B. Genovar,.....	150	00
3022	Dec. 12—	Southern Express Co.,.....	17	29
3026	Dec. 14—	Pearl McCall,.....	90	00
3033	Dec. 16—	Capt. E. J. Hunter,.....	75	00
3034	Dec. 16—	Fanny Shutan,.....	50	00
3041	Dec. 16—	Western Union Telegraph Co.,.....	95	
3053	Dec. 16—	Capt. Stephen Lee, Co. "K", 1st Inf.,..	25	00
3057	Dec. 17—	Col. C. E. Bleyer, Treas.,.....	8	00
3067	Dec. 22—	Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.,.....	84	64
3091	Dec. 28—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.,.....	20	00
3092	Dec. 28—	Capt. Thos. W. Gary, Co. "G", 2nd Inf.,	25	00
3100	Dec. 29—	Curtis & O'Neal,.....	175	00
3102	Dec. 29—	I. B. Hilson,.....	10	00



APPENDIX "O."

DIRECTORY

OF THE

Florida State Troops,

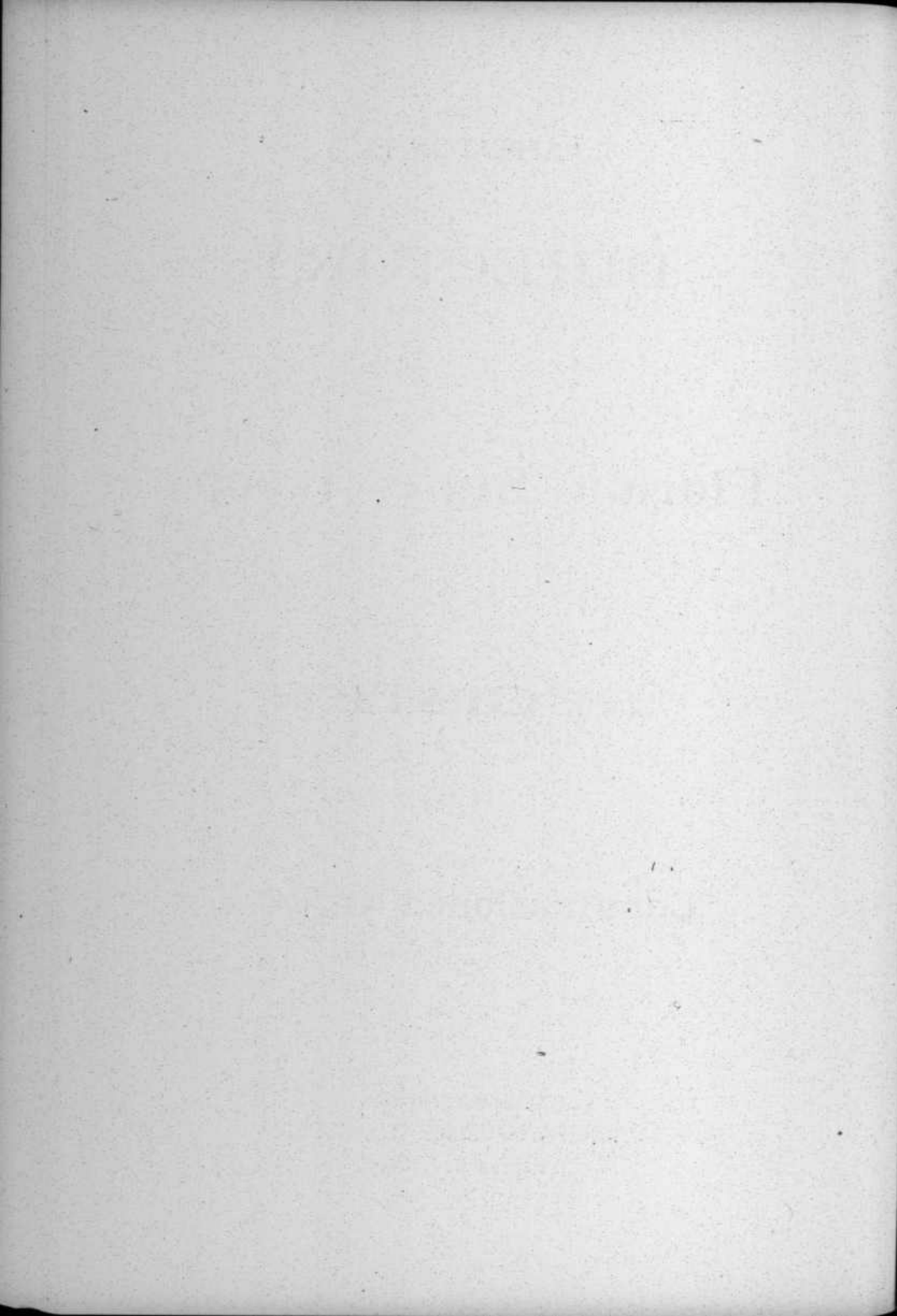
AND

REGISTER

OF THE

Commissioned Officers.

Compiled in the
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 4, 1905.



Register of Officers of the Florida State Troops.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Governor Napoleon B. Broward.

Name	Rank.	Address.
Personal Staff:		
C. H. B. Floyd.....	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Apalachicola.
Cromwell Gibbons..	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Jacksonville.
William B. Young..	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Jacksonville.
Alexander R. Merrill	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Jacksonville.
S. C. Boylston, Jr..	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Jacksonville.
J. W. Henderson...	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Tallahassee.
Tracy L. Acosta ...	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Jacksonville.
George G. Brooks...	Col., Aide-de-Camp..	Key West.
General Staff.		
J. Clifford R. Foster	Maj.-Gen., Adj.-Gen.	Tallahassee.
Henry Bacon	Col., Surgeon Gen..	Jacksonville.
Samuel T. Shaylor..	Col., Judge Adv. Gen	Jacksonville.
Raymond Cay	Col., Asst. Adj.-Gen.	Jacksonville.
H. M. de Montmollin	Col., Com. General..	Palatka.
W. A. MacWilliams	Col., Q'm'r. General	St. Augustine.
Robert P. Carleton.	Col., Inspector S. A.	
	Practice	Fernandina.
George E. Porter...	Col., Chief of Ordn.	Live Oak.
Richard M. Cary...	Col., Inspector Gen.	Pensacola.

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND STAFF.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Cor. Forsyth and
Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

Name.	Rank.	Address.
Charles P. Lovell..	Brigadier General..	Jacksonville.
John H. Layne.....	1st Lieut., Aide-de- Camp	Bradentown.
B. B. MacDonell....	Capt., Asst. Adj-Gen	Jacksonville.
John E. Boyd.....	Major, Surgeon	Jacksonville.
Walter P. Corbett..	Capt., Quartermast'r	Jacksonville.
George M. Lynch...	Capt., Commissary..	Gainesville.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Cor. Forsyth and
Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

Name.	Rank.	Address.
Field and Staff.		
Jacob Gumbinger ..	Major	Jacksonville.
E. A. Moreno	1st Lieut., Q'm'r....	Port Tampa City.
Walter I. Layman..	1st Lieut., Adjutant.	Jacksonville.
Julius S. Harrison..	1st Lieut., Com.....	Jacksonville
1st Battery.		
William J. Driscoll.	Captain	Jacksonville.
Joseph W. Fowler..	1st Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
Creswell M. Barton.	2nd Lieutenant	Jacksonville

FIRST INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Cor. Forsyth and Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

Name.	Rank.	Address.
Field and Staff.		
John W. Sackett....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
John S. Maxwell....	Lieutenant Colonel.	Jacksonville.
Frank J. Howatt....	Major, Com. 1st Bat.	St. Augustine.
Alfred Boyd Small..	Major, Com. 2d Bat.	Lake City.
Dominick Brown ...	Major, Com. 3d Bat.	Apalachicola.
George L. Dancey .	Captain, Adjutant..	Jacksonville.
Leonard C. Moore..	Capt., Quartermast'r	Jacksonville.
William C. Croom..	Capt., Commissary..	Tallahassee.
A. D. Williams.....	Major, Surgeon	Jacksonville.
E. E. Philbrick.....	Capt., Asst. Surgeon	Amsterdam, Ga.
William T. Elmore..	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Jacksonville.
James G. Coxetter..	1st Lieut. Adj. 1st Batt.	St. Augustine.
G. M. Whetstone...	1st Lieut., Adj. 2d Batt.	Lake City.
Shields Warren	1st Lieut., Adj. 3d Batt.	Apalachicola.
Humboldt Helveston	2d Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 2d Batt..	Lake City.
John H. Cook.....	2d Lieut., and Quar- master and Com- missary, 3d Batt..	Apalachicola.
Company A.		
James Y. Wilson...	Captain	Jacksonville.
Harvey R. Payne...	1st Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
.....	2d Lieutenant ....	.....
Company B.		
Edgar J. Hunter...	Captain	Fernandina.
Henry S. Ezell.....	1st Lieutenant	Fernandina.
Thomas G. Osmer..	2d Lieutenant	Fernandina.
Company C.		
Columbus B. Smith.	Captain	Madison.
Randell H. Rowe...	1st Lieutenant	Madison.
.....	2d Lieutenant ....	.....

FIRST INFANTRY.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Address.
Company D.		
.....	Captain .....	.....
.....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....
.....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....
Company E.		
William H. Lyle....	Captain	Live Oak.
Edward Porter	1st Lieutenant	Live Oak.
Geo. E. Porter, Jr..	2d Lieutenant	Live Oak.
Company F.		
Fred G. Yerkes	Captain	Jacksonville.
Fred G. Gerkes.....	1st Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
W. D. Vinzant, Jr..	2d Lieutenant	Jacksonville.
Company G.		
Eugene Masters ...	Captain	St. Augustine.
George W. Snow....	1st Lieutenant	St. Augustine.
Roy Carnfield	2d Lieutenant	St. Augustine.
Company H.		
Nelson H. Cox	Captain	Lake City.
W. Gordon Brown..	1st Lieutenant	Lake City.
H. R. Henderson....	2d Lieutenant	Lake City.
Company I.		
James R. Landrum..	Captain	Pensacola.
.....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....
S. R. Greenblatt....	2d Lieutenant	Pensacola.
Company K.		
Stephen Lee.....	Captain	Pensacola.
.....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....
Edward C. Dansby..	2d Lieutenant	Pensacola.
Company L.		
Thomas J. Moore....	Captain	Apalachicola.
Joseph P. Hickey...	1st Lieutenant	Apalachicola.
Walter G. Sharit...	2d Lieutenant	Apalachicola.
Company M.		
John L. Horne	Captain	Marianna.
George. C. Horne...	1st Lieutenant .....	.....
.....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....

FIRST INFANTRY.—Continued.

Distribution of Battalions.

(Headquarters First Battalion, St. Augustine.)

Company A.....Jacksonville
 Company B.....Fernandina
 Company F.....Jacksonville
 Company G.....St. Augustine

(Headquarters Second Battalion, Lake City.)

Company C.....Madison
 Company D.....(Vacancy)
 Company E.....Live Oak
 Company H.....Lake City

(Headquarters Third Battalion, Apalachicola.)

Company I.....Pensacola
 Company K.....Pensacola
 Company L.....Apalachicola
 Company M.....Marianna

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Orlando.)

Name.	Rank.	Address.
John N. Bradshaw..	Colonel	Orlando.
Felix C. Brossier...	Lieut. Colonel.....	Key West.
Charles M. Bingham	Major, Com. 2d Batt.	Daytona.
Eugene S. Matthews	Major, Com. 3d Batt.	Starke.
Frank X. Schuller..	Major, Com. 1st Batt	Orlando.
Albert H. Blanding.	Captain, Adjutant..	Gainesville.
Ben C. Abernethy..	Captain, Quarterm'r.	Orlando.
Charles S. Noble....	Capt., Commissary..	Montclair.
L. S. Oppenheimer..	Major, Surgeon.....	Tampa.
William H. Powers..	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Ocala.
J. I. Norris	Captain, Chaplain...	Orlando.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Address.
H. N. Dickson.....	1st Lieut., Adj. 1st Batt.	Orlando.
C. H. Smith.....	1st Lieut., Adj. 2d Batt.	Daytona.
A. V. Long.....	1st Lieut., Adj. 3d Batt.	Starke.
Harry E. Waters....	2d Lieut., Quarter-master and Commissary 1st Batt..	Orlando.
Edward Fitzgerald..	2d Lieut., Quarter-master and Commissary 2d Batt..	DeLand.
.....	2d Lieut., Quarter-master and Commissary 3d Batt..	.....
Company A.		
George A. Nash....	Captain	Ocala.
John M. Graham...	1st Lieutenant	Ocala.
Clifford S. Anderson	2d Lieutenant	Ocala.
Company B.		
F. C. W. Kramer, Jr.	Captain	Leesburg.
.....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....
F. A. Taylor.....	2nd Lieutenant	Leesburg.
Company C.		
Richard M. Hudson.	Captain	Orlando.
Ardie B. Russell...	1st Lieutenant.....	Orlando.
J. Oliver Bradshaw.	2d Lieutenant.....	Orlando.
Company D.		
E. Noble Calhoun..	Captain	Palatka.
R. Raymond Price.	1st Lieutenant.....	Palatka.
Charles Burt.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Palatka.
Company E.		
William S. Wall....	Captain	Starke.
Otto D. Groff.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Starke.
Herbert H. Ross...	2d Lieutenant.....	Starke.
Company F.		
E. M. Henry Cohen.	Captain	Tampa.
Max P. Moritz....	1st Lieutenant.....	Tampa.
Frank O. Roberts..	2d Lieutenant.....	Tampa.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Address.
Company G.		
Thomas W. Gary...	Captain	Bartow.
S. J. C. Dunlap, Jr.	1st Lieutenant.....	Bartow.
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....
Company H.		
Caleb R. Layton ..	Captain	Gainesville.
John W. Blanding..	1st Lieutenant.....	Gainesville.
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....
Company I.		
Samuel J. Wolfe...	Captain	Key West.
Joseph H. Curry...	1st Lieutenant.....	Key West.
Louis Louis	2d Lieutenant.....	Key West.
Company K.		
John B. Parkinson..	Captain	Daytona.
Fred. Caldwell	1st Lieutenant.....	Daytona.
William F. Jibb....	2d Lieutenant.....	Daytona.
Company L.		
James F. Jandan ..	Captain	Miami.
David W. Comb....	1st Lieutenant.....	Miami.
Jonathan H. May...	2d Lieutenant.....	Miami.
Company M.		
F. L. Stringer.....	Captain	Brooksville.
A. F. Burns	1st Lieutenant.....	Brooksville.
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....

11 A G.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Continued.

Distribution of Battalions.

(Headquarters First Battalion, Orlando.)

Company C.	Orlando
Company F.	Tampa
Company G.	Bartow
Company M.	Brooksville

(Headquarters Second Battalion, Daytona.)

Company D.	Palatka
Company I.	Key West
Company K.	Daytona
Company L.	Miami

(Headquarters Third Battalion, Starke.)

Company A.	Ocala
Company B.	Leesburg
Company E.	Starke
Company H.	Gainesville

APPENDIX "P."

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 1. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Adjutant-General's Office

Tallahassee, January, 8, 1904.

I. The following named officers whose commissions have expired are honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Major W. J. Carpenter, Chaplain.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant R. L. Gilbert, 1st Battery.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Moore, to be First Lieutenant of Co. "L," with rank from December 23, 1899, reappointed.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., to be Captain of Co. "B" with rank from October 31, 1899, reappointed.

Rev. J. I. Norris, to be Chaplain, with rank of Captain from January 7, 1904; vice Carpenter, commission expired.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant Leonard C. Moore, to be Captain 1st Battery, with rank from December 19, 1903, promoted; vice Duffy, relieved.

III. Attention of company and battery commanders is invited to the provisions of Section 51 of the Military Code. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section will be deemed sufficient cause to order the disbandment of an organization.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER

Adjutant-General,

Major General F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, February 20, 1904.

I. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged from the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain W. A. Jones, Adjutant.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Cevie V. Roberts, Company "A."

II. In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code the following named officer and enlisted man have, at their own request, been placed upon the Retired List:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Benjamin D. Jenks, Company "I."

First Sergeant Alexander C. Jenks, Company "I."

MILITARY RECORDS.

First Lieutenant Benjamin D. Jenks enlisted in the "Key West Volunteer Riflemen" July 16, 1888, which organization was mustered into the Florida State Troops as Company "A," 5th Battalion, July 22, 1890 ("The Island City Guards"); was made Corporal March 2, 1893; Sergeant June 11, 1894, First Sergeant March 12, 1899, and was commissioned First Lieutenant August 18, 1900.

First Sergeant Alexander C. Jenks, enlisted in Company "A," 5th Battalion, Florida State Troops, July 22, 1890; was made Corporal June 11, 1894; Sergeant March 12, 1899, and First Sergeant in 1900. (Note: Upon the reorganization of the Florida State Troops in 1899, Company "A," 5th Battalion, was assigned as Company "I," 2nd Infantry.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they have been assigned as follows:

Walter I. Lyman, to be First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, with rank from January, 11, 1904; vice Moore, promoted.

First Sergeant Joseph W. Fowler, to be First Lieutenant of the 1st Battery, with rank from January 19, 1904, promoted; vice Gilbert, discharged.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General
Major General F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDDERS, }

No. 3. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, March 3, 1904.

I. Special Order No. 44, War Department, current series, announces the detail for duty in connection with the Florida State Troops of Lieutenant-Colonel **Stevens T. Norvell**, U. S. Army, retired, in accordance with the provisions of Section 20 of the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes." Lieutenant-Colonel **Norvell** has reported to the Governor for duty.

II. Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, and of Section 61 of the Florida Military Code, the several organizations of the Florida State Troops will be inspected at their respective stations upon the following dates:

Pensacola, Friday, March 18th, at 8:00 p. m., Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Companies "I" and "K," 1st Infantry.

Marianna, Saturday, March 19th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "M," 1st Infantry.

Apalachicola, Monday, March 21st, at 8:00 p. m., Company "L," 1st Infantry.

Tallahassee, Tuesday, March 22nd, at 8:00 p. m., Headquarters Florida State Troops and Company "D," 1st Infantry.

Madison, Wednesday, March 23rd, at 8:00 p. m., Company "C" 1st Infantry.

Live Oak, Thursday, March 24th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "E," 1st Infantry.

Lake City, Friday, March 25th at 8:00 p. m., Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "H," 1st Infantry.

Starke, Monday, March 28th, at 8:00 p. m., Headquarters, 3rd Battalion and Company "E," 2nd Infantry.

Gainesville, Tuesday, March 29th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "H," 2nd Infantry.

Ocala, Thursday, March 31st, at 8:00 p. m., Company "A," 2nd Infantry.

Brooksville, Friday, April 1st, at 8:00 p. m., Company "M," 2nd Infantry.

Leesburg, Saturday, April 2nd, at 8:00 p. m., Company "B," 2nd Infantry.

Orlando, Monday, April 4th, at 8:00 p. m., Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Battalion and Company "C" 2nd Infantry.

Bartow, Wednesday, April 6th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "G", 2nd Infantry.

Tampa, Thursday, April 7th, at 8:00 p. m., Band and Company "F", 2nd Infantry.

Key West, Tuesday, April 12th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "I", 2nd Infantry.

Miami, Thursday, April 14th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "L", 2nd Infantry.

Daytona, Saturday, April 16th, at 8:00 p. m., Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Company "K", 2nd Infantry.

Palatka, Monday April 18th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "D", 2nd Infantry.

St. Augustine, Tuesday, April 19th, at 8:00 p. m., Headquarters 1st Battalion and Company "G", 1st Infantry.

Fernandina, Wednesday April 20th, at 8:00 p. m., Company "B", 1st Infantry.

Jacksonville, Thursday, April 21st, 3:30 p. m., Headquarters First Brigade; Headquarters, Band and Companies "A" and "F", Field Artillery; Hospital Corps.

III. The inspection under section 61 of the Military Code will be made by the Adjutant-General. Lieutenant-Colonel **Stevens T. Norvell**, U. S. Army, retired, has been detailed by the War Department, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, to accompany and be present with the inspector at this inspection. Under General Order No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, he is required to report upon the strength of the various organizations present and absent; whether or not the organizations are sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active service in the field, also as to the general appearance of the commands, condition of the arms, uniforms and equipments, and to make a general report as to the personnel of the troops, zeal and efficiency of the men, etc. All officers are required to read carefully Circular No. 4 A. G. O., current series, and to be guided by the provisions of the same in preparing for this inspection.

IV. All medical and staff officers, members of the Hospital Corps and non-commissioned staff officers will be present in uniform at the time and place fixed for the inspection of troops at their station and will report to the inspector.

By command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 4.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, March 5, 1904.

1. The following circular from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of the Florida State Troops:

CIRCULAR:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 8, 1904.

In order to facilitate carrying out the provision of section 7 of the militia act of 1903 "That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service," the Secretary of War, in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, November 19, 1903, established the following proviso: "That in such States as shall have adopted a standard of physical examination for enlistment and reenlistment of the organized militia prescribed by the Secretary of War, such militia shall be deemed under the law fit for military service, and shall be duly mustered into the service of the United States as such."

With a view to carrying out the promise indicated in the proviso just quoted, the attached blank form for the "Physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard," and "Instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the National Guard," have been drawn up, and having received the approval of the Secretary of War, are submitted for the consideration of the proper State authorities. Their adoption by embodiment in the regulations for the military forces of States will be considered as a compliance, in each case, with the condition of the proviso, and will exempt the organized militia from physical examination before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Notification to the Adjutant General of the Army as to the action taken in the premises is requested.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

- II. The following form is prescribed for the record of physical examination of all applicants for enlistment:

Name:
Figure and general appearance:
Weight:; height: inches
Vision:; hearing:
Chest and contained organs:
Expiration:; inspiration: mobility
Abdomen and contained organs:
 urinary apparatus:
Upper extremities:
Lower extremities:
Skin:
Personal marks: (1)
.....
.....

certify that I have carefully examined the above-name man and that he has no mental or physical defect which, according to the official standards for the examination of recruits, as modified by orders from the War Department (3), and in con-

conformity with the laws and military regulations of Florida would disqualify him for military service in the active militia.

.....
Examining Surgeon.

Notes.—(1) State the principal personal marks for identification. (2) Details of defects noted in physical record to be stated under "Remarks; also, when minor defects are waived, state whether they are of a progressive nature and under what conditions of service they are likely to become serious. (3) This refers to modification of the extent of physical examination contemplated in General Orders, No. 55, War Department, 1903.

III. The following instructions are published for the guidance of medical officers in the physician examination of applicants for enlistment in the Florida State Troops, and are adopted as Section 75 of the Laws and Regulations Governing the Florida State Troops. Section 75, as published in General Order No. 4, A. G. O., series of 1902, is hereby repealed:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

I. When an organization has no medical officer the medical examination of recruits should be made by the medical officer of the nearest organization; in case such officer can not be obtained it may be made by any one professionally qualified for this duty.

II. All men desiring to enlist or reenlist will be examined in accordance with the following instructions and will not be accepted unless they pass the medical examination. The medical examination will be attached to the enlistment papers:

1. Less height than five feet four inches should reject. (Height taken in stocking feet.)

2. A chest measurement less than thirty-two inches at the termination of normal expiration should reject. (Chest measurement taken in undershirt.)

3. A difference between expiration and inspiration of less than two inches should reject.

4. Weight less than 125 pounds and greater than 190 pounds, infantry and artillery, and greater than 165, cavalry and fight artillery, should reject.

It is not expected that a liberal construction will be made of the requirements regulating the weight of recruits. An applicant who is muscular and vigorous, and in whom a disposition is not a noticeable feature, may be a suitable recruit if he be of little less weight than 125 pounds. On the other hand, an applicant who may comply fully with the requirements in this respect is ill fitted for service if general adiposity be a physical characteristic. A recruit of greater weight than 190 pounds may be in every way qualified for the service, and whenever he be or be not thus qualified will depend much more on his height, chest, and abdominal circumstances as compared with his weight than on the mere fact of weight alone. It is proper to say, however, that under these circumstances a definite rational limit must be established for the guidance and support of those medical officers who by reason of inexperience and from importunity may recommend for the service those who are unfit for it.

5. All able-bodied male citizens of the United States and able-bodied males of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, who are more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and who are residents of this State, shall, subject to the examination prescribed in these regulations, be eligible for enlistment in the Florida State Troops.

6. The loss of the sight of an eye should reject. Permanent defects of one or both eyes which impair the vision for proper marksmanship, sentry duty etc., should reject. Not only this, but also severe trachoma, entropion, extensive corneal opacities, cataract, inordinate strabismus and nystagmus, should reject, if unrelieved at the time of final examination. However, any defect in vision that can be corrected need not reject. For duty in the Signal Corps, color-blindness should always reject.

7. A degree of deafness that may prevent the proper reception of the countersign should reject.

In making the examination for this degree of deafness it is well to remember that transient and remedial causes, such as closure of the eustachian tube, cerumenous collections, polypi, etc., may temporarily seriously impair the hearing of the recruit. However, the previous history, together with a critical physical examination, will soon disclose the true nature of the trouble.

8. Defective articulation, that may prevent giving proper alarm and the countersign, should reject.

This condition may be caused by congenital and acquired deformities of the soft and hard parts that are necessary for proper speech. Hare-lip, fissure, and perforation of the hard palate, mutilation, and diseases of the tongue, etc., are among the most pronounced of the illustrations of these defects. However, they need not reject when their bad effects on the speech have been remedied by reliable mechanical or surgical expedients.

9. Chronic rheumatism should reject.

Any history or evidence of this disease should cause final rejection, and the medical officer's attention is especially directed to ascertaining if the applicant has suffered at any time from this affliction.

10. Repeated attacks of acute articular rheumatism should reject.

The best interest of the applicant demand his rejection if he has ever had an attack of this disease, especially if an hereditary influence be present, or if the attack has followed the exposures recognized as causing rheumatism.

11. Repeated attacks of sciatica.

This affliction should reject if it be associated with a suspicion of rheumatic or gouty diathesis, or has been due to exposure. If from other causes, amenable to medical treatment, and not protracted nor of recent occurrence, it need not cause immediate rejection.

12. Chronic bronchitis.

General chronic bronchitis should reject. Chronic bronchitis, complicated with asthma or emphysema, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, attended with feeble respiratory murmur; with a markedly-increased expectoration after exposure to cold; with a severe cough after unusual exercise, or with cough and profuse expectation on arising, should reject. Chronic bronchitis, with evidence of lung consolidation, should reject.

13. Repeated attacks of pleurisy should reject.

Repeated attacks of this disease, of whatever form, should cause rejection, especially if the chest has become deformed or crippled in its movements, or if severe pain located there follows continued active effort. Hydrothorax and empyema, past or present should reject.

14. Emphysema.

If complicated with asthma, with chronic bronchitis, or with If complicated with asthma, with chronic bronchitis, or with well-

marked chest deformities, it should reject. Asthma due to inordinate use of the lungs only, need not reject, except it be attended with unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise.

15. Asthma.

Asthma should cause rejection when complicated with chronic bronchitis, with emphysema, or with suspected heart disease. Asthma due to individual susceptibility to various things, as feathers, ipecac, etc., etc., need not reject.

16. Chronic laryngitis.

Persistent chronic laryngitis should reject, especially when attended with a severe hoarseness or aphonia. The presence of laryngeal symptoms without other assignable causes, should suggest the possibility of aneurism, tuberculosis, or syphilis.

17. Tuberculosis.

Any evidence of this disease in the lungs, joints, or other important portions of the body, should reject. Moderately enlarged lymphatic glands need not reject except they be increasing in number and size. An abnormal increase in temperature, with suspected tuberculous disease of any tissue of the body should reject.

18. Disease of bone.

Caries, necrosis, and other diseases of the bone causing pain, or attended with conditions requiring special attention to cleanliness, should reject.

19. Bright's disease should reject.

It is proper to say, however, that the fact of the presence of albumen and casts in the urine, as shown by a single examination, should not be deemed conclusive. If, however, albumen and casts be found after repeated examinations, the applicant should be rejected.

20. Aneurism.

That this disease of the large vessels should reject, is self-evident. The attention of the examiner should be carefully directed to the large vessels of the chest and abdomen of each recruit, to avoid the enlistment of one thus afflicted. Aneurism-malvarix, varicose-aneurism, large and exposed aneurism by anastomosis, also prominent or increasing cirroid aneurism, should reject. Small nonprogressive cirroid, and a similar aneurism by anastomosis, need not reject.

21. Valvular disease of the heart.

This should cause rejection if either hypertrophy or dilatation be present. It should reject if the efforts incident to the requirements of a soldier cause unusual shortness of breath, or unusual heart action, or, if heretofore, the applicant has suffered at times from undue shortness of breath, after exercise. If the assignable cause for the lesion refer back to a remote period, and no secondary consequent evidence of disease be present, this condition need not reject.

22. Persistently painful and prolapsed hemorrhoids should reject.

No applicant should be accepted who suffers from this form of affliction. Nor should one be accepted who has chronic prolapse of any portion of the rectal structure, or acute prolapse of the same active exercise, or with diarrhoea or other intestinal derangement.

23. Fistula-in-ano should reject

24. Hernia, or whatever variety and where located, should reject.

25. Hydrocele.

A large hydrocele of any variety should cause temporary rejection. If amenable to palliative treatment, it need not finally reject.

26. Stralgia with indigestion and emaciation should reject.

These manifestations of disease should reject, as they are quite surely dependent on organic disease, and at the best are inconsistent with the physical status of a soldier.

27. Hemoptysis.

This should reject if it associated with symptoms of lung or heart disease or aneurism. Repeated attacks should reject, even though they be due to no directly assignable cause. The history of a recent attack should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

28. Hematemesis.

This symptom should reject, when associated with others indicative of disease of the stomach, liver, heart, or other important organs of the abdominal or thoracic cavities. If the attack have been recent and the cause obscure, a second application should be advised at a somewhat remote period. It will not be amiss to inquire if blood has been swallowed from any cause prior to the act of blood vomiting.

29. Hematuria.

This symptom of disease should reject, especially if of recent date and of repeated occurrence. It should not be confounded, however, with loss of blood from injury of the urethra. An affirmative reply to a careful interrogation as to previous bladder and kidney manifestations of disease will almost certainly justify the rejection of the applicant.

30. Cystitis should reject.

This disease, of whatever form, ought always to reject. It is due the applicant, however, to be told that he may again present himself, whenever a cure shall have been accomplished; this course may save him much subsequent suffering.

41. Persistent jaundice.

While it is true that marked and prolonged jaundice is sometimes associated with gastro-duodenitis and certain other conditions amenable to treatment, still no applicant who is suffering from this symptom should be recruited, except after the fullest assurance that its existence does not depend on permanent structural changes.

32. Hydroperitoneum should reject.

This condition should reject in all cases. If a doubt exist regarding its presence, the attention of the examining officer should be carefully directed to the condition of the liver, heart, kidneys, and lymphatic glands, with a view of determining whether or not it may be present as a complication in disease of these organs.

33. Varicose veins.

Varicose veins and other ulcers of the extremities which are amenable to palliative treatment should cause the suspension of judgment to a later period.

34. Epilepsy should reject.

An applicant with a history of convulsions or "fits" of any kind should be rejected.

35. Mental aberration.

Any manifestations suggesting the belief of present or prospective disease of the mind should reject.

36. Dislocations, spontaneous.

A recent dislocation of this kind should reject, except it be of a joint, the modification of the functions of which will not incapacitate the soldier for duty.

37. Previous injuries, results of.

These should reject when of such a nature so located as to impair the fitness of the applicant for the requirements of a soldier.

38. Appendicitis.

Repeated attacks of this disease should reject. If but a single attack has occurred and there be any evidence of disease remaining on physical examination, or occasional pains be experienced suggestive of latent trouble, the applicant should be rejected.

39. Oedema of extremities.

The presence of oedema of the extremities, if of long standing, should reject. If recent and due to organic disease or irremediable obstruction of vessels it should reject. If it have occurred or be present without assignable cause the applicant should be rejected.

40. Headache.

Severe headache, persistent or recurring, when caused by exposure to the contingencies incident to the requirements of a soldier, or due to rheumatism, gout, or venereal disease, should reject.

41. Constipation.

Constipation need not reject, except it be attended with a history of intestinal obstruction.

42. Flat-foot.

Flat-foot should be cause of rejection when of marked degree

43. Hallux valgus.

This deformity of the great toe, when extreme, or when complicated with painful bunion, should reject.

44. Joint function.

The permanent impairment, from whatever cause, of the functions of a joint or joints essential to the proper performance of the requirements of a soldier, should reject. A limp with walking should reject. Movable bodies in important joints should reject.

45. Loss of digit.

The loss of the thumb or any two fingers of a hand should reject. A mutilation of the digits or carpus that seriously impairs them for the required purposes of a soldier, should reject. The loss of a great toe should reject.

46. Glycosuria.

The continued presence of sugar in the urine should reject. However, it may be present from time to time in varying amounts as the result of remedial causes, therefore the examiner should exercise a wise discretion in the rejection of applicants for this cause.

47. Chronic diarrhoea and chronic dysentery should reject.

The applicant with a history of having had either of these diseases, should be rejected.

48. Dysomania.

Drunkenness, slovenliness, and depravity. Each of these should reject.

49. Vertigo.

Severe vertigo at regular intervals, and transient irremediable attacks of vertigo should reject.

50. Modification of motion and sensation.

Any interruption or continuous modification of the functions of motion or sensation which may unfit one for the requirements of a soldier should reject.

These modifications refer to general and local deviation from the normal of the muscular and nervous systems, including especially chorea, an various paralysis of motion and sensation.

51. Cicatrices.

An irritable cicatrix, or a large and adherent one, should reject, especially when liable to pressure and to blows by reason of its exposed position.

52. Dyspnoea.

Unusual shortness of breath with moderate exercise should suggest the possibility of organic disease. In a degree this may be the result of sedentary habits, and of unusual fleshiness; such cases are remediable with proper training. Dyspnoea should cause rejection when due to organic disease and other irremediable causes.

53. Contagious disease.

No applicant should be accepted, nor soldier allowed to associate with comrades, who is suffering from any disease that may be communicated to another by means of agents, requirements, or associations common to those who are engaged in military service.

54. Modifications of urination.

No applicant should be accepted who experiences difficulty in voiding or holding the urine, or who has frequent calls of micturition. The Extreme knock-knee and bowlegs should reject. Both are objectionable odor and discoloration of the clothes.

55. Deformity of lower limbs.

Extreme knock-knee and bowlegs should reject. Both are objectionable for obvious reasons; the former principally from the fact that inordinate chafing is common occurrence in such cases.

56. Disfigurements, deformities, etc.

Any disfigurement or deformity constituting a well-marked blemish of soldierly appearance, or local disease of deep or superficial character requiring constant attention to cleanliness should reject.

57. There are numerous conditions and diseases not mentioned in the foregoing, which should reject at once; medical officers will act on the line of inquiry designated in a discreet and intelligent manner.

III. It will happen not infrequently that a man with a physical defect who has done excellent service will desire to reenlist. If it should appear that the defect alone be the only disqualifying element and it be of such a nature as to offer no serious obstacle to the fulfillment of the requirements of a soldier he may be reenlisted provided that "in all such cases the defects, and the fact that they have existed prior to reenlistment, will be noted on the soldier's medical examination paper."

IV. Men enlisting as musicians may be passed by medical officers, although they may not in height, chest measure, and weight come up to the standard, provided that such deviation be but slight and it is apparent that it will be diminished in a reasonably short time; and provided, further, that the men are in all other respects up to the standard and perfectly sound.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS. }

No. 5. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, April 5, 1904.

I. The resignation of the following named officers have been accepted, and they are honorably discharged from the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Major **Charles B. Parkhill**, 3rd Battalion.

First Lieutenant **Walter R. Brooks**, Company "H."

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain **Dominick Brown** to be Major of the 3rd Battalion, with rank from March 20, 1904, vice **Parkhill**, resigned.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **William L. Wall** to be Captain of Company "E," with rank from March 23, 1904, vice **Davis** resigned.

First Lieutenant **Thomas W. Gary** to be Captain of Company "G," with rank from March 16, 1904, vice **Tyler** deceased.

Second Lieutenant **E. Augustus Law** to be First Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from March 16, 1904, vice **Gary** promoted.

III. The commanding officer of Company "L," 1st Infantry, will at once call an election for the purpose of nominating a captain and filling any other vacancies among the commissioned officers of his company which may occur.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 6.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, April 29, 1904.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

To be Regimental Adjutant;
Captain George L. Dancy.

To be Regimental Commissary:
Captain John Massey.

III. The resignations of the following named officers are accepted, and they are hereby discharged from the service of the State.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. Horne, Company "M."
Second Lieutenant John W. Bowers, Company "I."

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edwin A. Law, Company "G."

IV. The commanding officers of Company "K," 1st Infantry, and of the 1st Battery, will immediately call elections for the purpose of nominating captains.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

12 A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 7.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, May 30, 1904.

I. Pursuant to Sections 10 and 11 of the Military Code, which latter provides that all regiments, battalions, companies, batteries and bands of the Florida State Troops shall be officered and organized as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, or in orders, for co-relative organizations in the United States Army, and to the order of the President issued under date of April 25, 1904, and published in General Order No. 78, current series, from the War Department, the following is prescribed as the authorized enlisted strength of the Florida State Troops, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeant Major, junior grade.....	1
Quartermaster Sergeant	1
Commissary Sergeant	1

Coast Artillery.

3 companies of 109 enlisted men each.....327

Each company of Coast Artillery will consist of:

1 first sergeant	2 machines
1 quartermaster sergeant	2 musicians
8 sergeants	18 privates
12 corporals	—
2 cooks	109

Field Artillery.

1 battery of 120 enlisted men.....120

Each battery will consist of:

1 first sergeant	4 artificers
1 quartermaster sergeant	2 musicians
1 stable sergeant	91 privates
6 sergeants	—
12 corporals	120
2 cooks	

Total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps.....450

INFANTRY.

12 companies of 65 enlisted men each.....	780
Regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff....	8
Regimental band	28

Total number of enlisted men in, regiment....	816
Number of regiments	2

Total number of enlisted men in infantry....1632—1632

Each infantry company will consist of:

1 first sergeant	2 musicians
1 quartermaster sergeant	1 artificer
4 sergeants	48 privates
6 corporals	
2 cooks	65

Each infantry band will consist of:

1 chief musician	1 cook
1 principal musician	12 privates
1 drum major	
4 sergeants	28
8 corporals	

Total authorized enlisted strength of brigade2082

II. Pending the issuance of an order by the President fixing the minimum number of enlisted men which shall, in time of peace, constitute a company or battery, the minimum number is hereby declared to be:

For a coast artillery company	65
For a field battery	65
For an infantry company	45

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 8.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, June 6, 1904.

I. The senior officer with troops is the commanding officer of a station, being subject to orders from General Headquarters. Each company commander is, of course, subject to orders from his battalion, regimental and brigade commander upon matters of battalion, regimental or brigade administration.

In cases of emergency, where troops are required to aid the civil authorities, commanding officers of stations will communicate direct with the Adjutant-General, but subsequently will render their reports through regimental headquarters.

II. The commander of a station is responsible for its safety and defense, and for the discipline, drill and tactical instruction of his command. He will be responsible for the preservation and proper application of public property, for the strict enforcement of laws and regulations, and for the proper condition of armories and of the quarters of organizations therein. He will make a thorough inspection of his command on the last day of each quarter of the calendar year, and will conduct the semi-annual muster on March 31st and September 30th of each year. He will report any deficiencies or irregularities which he may discover, and will make such other report of these inspections as his regimental or brigade may direct.

III. The State Military Code charges the commanding officer at each station with the following special duties.

1. Procuring a suitable armory for the accommodation of his command. See Sections 58 and 59.
2. Appointing a summary court, considering and passing upon its findings, and such other duties looking to the execution of the sentences of such court as are prescribed in Sections 42 and 43.

IV. At stations where there are two or more companies the officer commanding the station will immediately notify the company commander of any man who has been tried before a summary court as to the action of the reviewing authority, and in cases where a fine has been imposed, if such fine has not been paid at the expiration of the ten days allowed the defendant, it shall be the duty of the company commander to immediately notify the station commander of such fact, in order that a warrant for the delinquent may issue.

V. The various stations of the Florida State Troops are hereby organized as posts, and the officers commanding such stations will be hereafter known and designated as post commanders.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Adjutant-General's Office,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 9.

 STATE OF FLORIDA,
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, June 6, 1904.

I. To facilitate the business of this office, and to avoid overburdening the various headquarters with papers, correspondence, etc., the following rules will govern in future; except that when the several organizations are united for service in the field this matter will be governed by the provisions of Paragraph 847, U. S. Army Regulations (Issue of 1901.)

All correspondence by company commanders with Regimental Headquarters will be sent through the Post Commander direct to the Regimental Adjutant. In a like manner correspondence with Battalion Headquarters will be sent to the Battalion Adjutant.

Only such communications as affect them will be sent through battalion and regimental commanders to superior headquarters by company commanders.

All official communications from any station will pass through the office of the Post Commander, and will by the latter be forwarded direct to the headquarters to which addressed, unless the subject matter of the communication be of such character as to require consideration by intermediate commanders.

It is not necessary that every communication addressed to the Adjutant-General, or other superior officer, through military channels, should go to him. On the contrary, it will ordinarily be answered by the first officer through whose hands it passes who possesses the correct information upon which to base a reply.

No communication addressed to any officer of the War Department will be sent direct, but will be forwarded through prescribed channels to this office for transmission.

Resignations of company officers will be forwarded through their company and post commanders to regimental headquarters, and regimental commanders will forward the same to the Adjutant-General without delay. Other officers resigning will forward their resignations through their immediate commanders.

Requisitions for public funds and supplies of all kinds will be sent through the post commander direct to the Adjutant-General, except that requisitions for blank forms, books, etc., may be sent direct by the officer requiring them. Requisitions

by staff officers, must, however, pass through their immediate commanding officer.

The following reports will be mailed direct to the Adjutant-General's office by officers making them:

Quarterly return and Drill Report, (Copies to Battalion and Regimental Headquarters.)
Semi-Annual Muster Roll.
Annual Return of Public Property.
Annual Account Current.

III. Discharge certificates will be signed by the senior field officer of a regiment present, and in the absence of any field officer, by the commanding officer of the station.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 10.

or more points out of a possible 50 at 200 and 600 yards. By the term "military duty" is meant parades, drills, encampment and all other duties of similar character.

Each contestant may fire four scores of five shots each at 200 and 600 yards: After two scores have been fired at each range the contest will be restricted to the thirty having made the highest aggregate totals. After four scores have been fired the fifteen having made the highest aggregate totals will constitute the Brigade Rifle Team for 1904. Of the fifteen thus selected, the twelve who are to participate in the National Match and the three who are to be alternates, will subsequently be designated by the Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

III. Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, is hereby detailed as Team Coach. A team captain and spotter will be named in later orders.

IV. The Commanding Officer at Jacksonville will issue such orders as he may deem necessary to regulate the conduct of all participants, who will be subject to him in matters of discipline.

I. A rifle team from the Florida State Troops will be sent to participate in the National Match of the U. S. Army which is to be held at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the last week of August. This team will consist of:

- 12 officers or enlisted men,
- accompanied by
- 2 alternates,
- 1 team captain,
- 1 team coach, and
- 1 team spotter.

II. The selection of those who are to compose the team from this State will be made by competition. A preliminary match for this purpose will be held at Jacksonville, Florida, July 20th to 23rd, inclusive, and will be open to all officers and enlisted men of each arm of the service, subject to the following qualifications:

Each contestant must present to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice at Jacksonville, on or before the first day of the competition, a certificate from his immediate commanding officer to the effect that he has performed 75 per cent of military duty during the preceding year, and that he has made a total of 35

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, June 16, 1904.

He will also detail such range and statistical officers, scores, etc., as may be required by the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, who is hereby constituted Executive Officer of the Range, and whose decisions in all matters relating to the shooting will be final. The Quartermaster 1st Infantry will prepare the range, furnish ammunition, etc:

V. Application has been made to all railroads over which contestants will have to travel for a rate of one fare for the round trip on account of the preliminary contest, and it is earnestly hoped that each organization in the troops will be sure to be represented in this contest for a place on the team.

The competition should be limited, however, to those only who can devote sufficient time to practice, and who are willing to give their best efforts to the work of the team in order that the State may be creditably represented at the National Match.

Those who win places upon the Brigade Team will be required to go into camp upon a range in this State for practice at least ten days prior to the date of departure for Fort Riley. Pay, subsistence (or commutation thereof—for travel) and transportation will be allowed the team selected. The expense of participation in the preliminary contest. July 20th to 23rd, must be borne by the individuals, or the organizations which they represent.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 11 }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, June 16, 1904.

I. As the season for the annual encampment and field exercises approaches, commanding officers are cautioned to take steps to supply their commands with all necessary clothing and equipments.

EQUIPMENT.

Every company commander will take with him one field desk, containing such books, blank forms, and writing material as will be needed. It is not necessary that all company books should be carried into the field, but the following will be required:

- Morning Report Book.
- Sick Report Book.
- Roster.
- Drill Regulations.
- Drill Regulations.
- Small Arms Firing Regulations.
- Files of all orders.
- Blank Special Requisitions.
- Company Order Book.
- Set Company Letter Books.
- Manual of Courts Martial.
- Manual of Guard Duty.
- U. S. and State Regulations.
- Blank Ration Returns.
- Blank Summary Court Forms.

Each regiment and battalion headquarters will carry into the field desks which have been issued them.

Every company and band should be provided with necessary tentage (see General Order No. 14, A. G. O., series of 1903), and with—

- 1 field range.
- 4 axes.
- 4 spades.
- 1 pick-axe.
- 4 galvanized iron buckets.

(The tools and buckets may be purchased from public funds and taken upon Property Returns.)

Companies will not take into the field cooking utensils other than constitute a part of the regular field range, nor crockery or table utensils other than compose the field mess kit of a soldier.

Each soldier should be provided with:

- 1 shelter tent half, pole and 5 pins.
- 1 Rubber poncho.
- 1 haversack and strap.
- 1 canteen and strap.
- 1 canteen and strap.
- 1 tin cup.
- 1 knife.
- 1 fork.
- 2 spoons.
- 1 meat can.
- 1 30 cal. woven cartridge belt.

(All to be carried on the person.)

Each soldier will be required to provide himself with one woolen blanket.

Clothing.

All officers are expected to be provided with the blue dress and cotton service uniforms, complete in every detail (See General Order No. 14, A. G. O., series of 1903.) Each enlisted man should have a complete blue dress and cotton service uniforms, and commanding officers are reminded that the lack of cap cords, cap ornaments, proper chevrons, stripes, and other small parts of the uniform, materially detract from the general appearance of the command.

The limited appropriation available renders it impracticable to supply company commanders with a surplus stock of clothing and supplies to be kept on hand, and therefore only such articles should be required for as are absolutely needed, and which will with correspondinig—articles now in use—complete the armament, equipment and uniform of the command. The exact measurement should be taken of each man for whom clothing is ordered, and the sizes as shown in the "Table of Measurements for Government Clothing" should be stated in the requisitions. An attempt to estimate the sizes of clothing needed will only result in waste and in discomfort to the men caused by ill fitting clothing. Ordnance and ordnance stores should be made the subject of a requisition separate from that covering

clothing and Quartermaster's supplies. The greatest care should be exercised in preparing all requisitions so as to insure their being correct and that nothing has been omitted. Post Commanders will carefully consider each requisition before approving and forwarding the same.

All requisitions for stores required for use during the field exercises and encampment of 1904 must reach this office on or before July 1st. Requisitions received later cannot be filled in time for use, and it must be remembered that lack of proper clothing and equipment will render organizations ineligible for selection to participate in the maneuvers at Manassas, Virginia.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 12. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, June 20, 1904.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **Thomas J. Moore**, to be Captain of Company "L," with rank from May 26, 1904, promoted, vice **Brown**, promoted.

Second Lieutenant **Joseph P. Hickey** to be First Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from May 26, 1904, promoted; vice **Moore**, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Samuel J. C. Dunlap, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from April 7, 1904; vice **Law**, promoted.

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant **Harry E. Waters**, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battalion, with rank from May 4, 1904, promoted.

Sergeant **Jonathan H. May**, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from March 15, 1904, promoted; vice **Miller**, resigned.

II. Enlistments for the Florida State Troops will be suspended from August 1st to September 15th, 1904; provided, however, that men whose terms of enlistment expire during this period may be re-enlisted.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 14.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 10, 1904.
STATE OF FLORIDA,

I. The oath of office taken by an officer upon accepting commission in the Florida State Troops cannot, with force, be subscribed to before another commissioned officer of the troops.

Section 9 of the Military Code, reads in part: "All officers commissioned for service in the Florida State Troops shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe to the prescribed constitutional oath of office," the form of which oath is set out in Section 2, Article XVI, Constitution of Florida.

Section 1299, of the Revised Statutes of Florida (1892), reads: "Judges and clerks of the supreme court, circuit courts, judges of probate, justices of the peace and notaries public of this State, are authorized to administer oaths in all cases in which by law oaths are required to be administered." Thus it will be seen that the Constitutional oath of office must be subscribed to before one of the above mentioned officers. The oath for officers must not be confused with the "oath of enlistment," of which Section 18 of the Military Code says: "All officers of the organized militia of this State shall be empowered to administer oaths of enlistment, and the same shall have the same force and effect as if made before a magistrate or other officer competent to administer oaths.

II. For the guidance of all officers who may be called upon to administer the oath of enlistment, the following instructions are given:

The oath should not be administered until the recruit has been subjected to physical examination and until the medical examiner has certified that the man is physically fit for military service. The recruit should then be caused to stand at attention, uncover, raise his right hand and repeat the oath after the recruiting officer. Where there is more than one candidate for enlistment the oath may be administered to them collectively and they should be caused to stand in line before the organization for which they are to be enlisted, while the latter is formed and at attention. After the oath has thus been administered the men will be required to acknowledge having taken it by signing the prescribed form.

This ceremony should be conducted in a dignified and impressive manner, that the recruit may realize in full its importance and the responsibilities he thus voluntarily assumes.

Oath of enlistment should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office by first mail after they have been accomplished.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 15.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 15, 1904.

I. The commissions of the following named officers having expired, they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **W. L. Tedder**, Adjutant 2d Battalion.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant **J. G. Baskin**, Assistant Surgeon, 2d Infantry.

II. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **Frank M. Whiting**, Adjutant 3rd Battalion.

III. The Commanding Officer at Pensacola having reported the absence without leave from his station of First Lieutenant **L. O. Larcum** for a period of more than three months, the following is the order of the Governor thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, July 13, 1904.

Acting upon the report of the Commanding officer at Pensacola to the effect that First Lieutenant **L. O. Larcum** has been absent from that Post, and from his command, for a period longer than thirty days, and such absence being without leave, it is ordered that the commission of the said First Lieutenant **L. O. Larcum** be and the same is hereby vacated.

W. S. JENNINGS,
Governor.

IV. Captain **Joseph L. Sims**, Company "D," 1st Infantry, having absented himself from his post and from his Company, without leave, for more than thirty days, going beyond the limits of the State, the following is the order of the Governor thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, July 13, 1904.

Acting upon the report of the officer who inspected Company "D," 1st Infantry, March 22, 1904, to the effect that Captain Joseph L. Sims has been absent from his Post and from duty for more than thirty days, and that he has gone beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered that the commission of the said Captain Joseph L. Sims be and the same is hereby vacated.

W. S. JENNINGS,
Governor.

V. The following Executive order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, July 13, 1904.

Upon consideration of the report of the Adjutant General upon his inspection of the various organizations of the Florida State Troops made at their home stations, it appears that Company "D," 1st Infantry, has fallen below the standard of efficiency.

Let an order be published disbanding such company, and arrangements be made for the proper care of United States and State property.

W. S. JENNINGS,
Governor.

Company "D," 1st Infantry, is hereby disbanded. First Lieutenant W. H. Markham and the enlisted men of such company are honorably discharged the service of the State.

VI. Commissions have been issued the following named Officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Jefferson D. Stephens, to be Captain of Company "M," with rank from July 9, 1904; vice Horne.

Second Lieutenant Stephen D. Lee, to be Captain of Company "K," with rank from July 12, 1904; vice Massey, transferred.

G. M. Whetstone, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, with rank from May 14, 1904; vice Tedder, discharged.

Sergeant Edwin C. Dansby, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "K," with rank from July 5, 1904; vice Briggs, retired.

13 A. G.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant **John M. Graham**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "A," with rank from July 2, 1904; vice **Roberts**, resigned.

Second Lieutenant **Samuel J. C. Dunlap, Jr.**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from July 8, 1904; vice **Law**, resigned.

VII. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of the Military Code it is prescribed that the uniform for the Florida State Troops shall be the same as that authorized for co-relative branches of the service in the UUnited States Army except that in the collar in signia the abbreviation "FLA." in black letters five-eighths of an inch high will be substituted for the United States Coat of Arms, this insignia to be of gold or gilt for the dress uniform and of bronze or dull finish metal for the service uniform.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 16.

 STATE OF FLORIDA,
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, July 28, 1904.

1. The following paragraphs from advance sheets of the Revised U. S. Drill Regulations of 1904 are published for the guidance of the Florida State Troops. All officers will commence at once to practice their commands in the tent pitching drill, and it is expected that they be proficient by the time of holding the annual State encampment:

PITCHING TENTS.

Single Shelter Tents.

570. The captain causes the company to stack arms, dresses it back to four paces from the stacks and commands: **Form for shelter tents.**

The officers fall out, the first sergeant falls in as rear rank man of the right file composed of himself and right guide; blank files are filled by the file closers or by men taken from the front rank; the remaining file closers fall in on the left.

The captain then commands: 1. **To the left (right) take shelter tent intervals,** 2. **MARCH,** 3 **Company,** 4. **HALT,** 5. **FRONT,** 6 **PITCH TENTS.**

At the command **march**, all face to the left and move off in succession, the front and rear rank men alternating. Each rear rank man places himself in rear of his front rank man in a single column; as the line is being extended, each man grasps with his right hand the left wrist of the man in front.

If intervals are taken to the right, the front rank man of each file follows his rear rank man, and each man grasps with his right hand the left wrist of the man in front.

At the command **halt**, given as the second man from the right has his interval, all halt, face to the front, dress to the right and correct their intervals by moving to the left until the arms are fully extended.

At the command **front**, all drop their hands by their sides.

At the command **pitch tents**, each rear rank man moves back to four paces in rear of his front rank man; all unsling and open the blanket rolls and take out the shelter half, poles and pins; the front rank man places one pin in the ground at the point where his right heel, kept in position until this time, was

planted. Each then spreads his shelter half triangle to the rear, flat upon the ground the tent is to occupy, rear rank man's half on the right. The halves are then buttoned together. Each front rank man joins his pole, inserts the top in the eyes of the halves and holds the pole upright besides the pin placed in the ground; his rear rank man, using the pins in front, pins down the front corners of the tent on the line of pins, stretching the canvas taut; he then inserts a pin in the eye of the rope and drives the pin at such distance in front of the pole as to hold the rope taut. Both then go to the rear of the tent; the rear rank man adjusts the pole and the front rank man drives the pins. The rest of the pins are then driven by both men, the rear rank man working on the right.

As soon as the tent is pitched, each man arranges the contents of the blanket roll in the tent, and stands at attention in front of his own half on line with the front guy rope pin.

The guy ropes, to have a uniform slope when the shelter tents are pitched, should all be of the same length.

571. Shelter tents are pitched by a squad or platoon in the same manner as by a company.

Double Shelter Tents.

572. The double shelter tent is formed by buttoning together the square ends of two single tents. Two complete tents, except one pole, are used. Two guy ropes are used at each end, the guy pins being placed in front of the corner pins.

The double shelter tents are pitched by numbers one and two front and rear rank, and by numbers three and four front and rear rank; the men falling in on the left are numbered, counting off is necessary.

The captain gives the same commands as before, inserting **double** before **shelter** in the first command, and before **tents** in the last command.

The commands are executed in the same manner as when pitching single shelter tents, with the following exceptions:

Only the front rank grasp wrists; the rear rank cover their file leaders at six paces distance.

The first sergeant places himself on the right of the right guide and with him pitches a single shelter tent.

Only the odd numbers of the front rank mark the line with the tent pin.

All the men spread their shelter halves on the ground the tent is to occupy. Those of the front rank are placed with the triangular ends to the front. All four halves are then buttoned together, first the ridges and then the square ends. The front corners of the tent are pinned by the front rank men, the odd numbered holding the poles, the even number driving the pins. The rear rank men similarly pin the rear corners.

While the odd numbers steady the poles, each even number of the front rank take his pole and enters the tent where, assisted by the even number of the rear rank, he adjusts the pole to the center eyes of the shelter halves in the following order: 1st, the lower half of the front tent; 2nd, the lower half of the rear tent; 3rd, the upper half of the front tent; 4th, the upper half of the rear tent. The guy ropes are then adjusted.

The tents having been pitched, the triangular ends are turned back, each opposite his own shelter half and facing out from the tent.

573. To pitch single or double shelter tents by battalion, the major causes the right (left) guides to cover, dresses the battalion on the covering guides and commands: 1. Pitch (double) tents. Each captain causes his company to pitch tents by the same commands and in the same manner as previously described.

To Strike Shelter Tents.

574. Arms having been stacked and everything removed from the tents: 1. Strike tents, 2. Down, 3. To the right (left) assemble, 4. MARCH.

At the first command, the side pins are removed; the front rank man steadies the front pole, the rear rank man the rear pole, and all remaining pins are removed.

At the second command, or last note of "the general," the tents are lowered, blanket rolls packed and slug, and the men stand at attention in front and rear of the places lately occupied by their tents at their original places after extension.

At the third command, they close in to the right and re-form company.

Common and Wall Tents.

575. Four men, numbered from 1 to 4 consecutively, pitch each tent.

Nos. 1 and 2 place the ridgepole perpendicular to the company street, with one end against the position pin; Nos. 3 and 4 drive a pin at the other end of the ridgepole. Nos. 1 and 2 mark the positions of the four corner guy-rope pins by placing the ridgepole parallel to the company street, to the right (facing the tent) of the position pin; Nos. 3 and 4 drive a large pin one pace in front of the outer end of the ridgepole. The other three corner guy pins are set in succession in the same manner, going first straight to the rear, then across the tent and then to the front. All four then spread the tent on the ground it is to occupy, Nos. 1 at the front and 2 at the rear insert the uprights. The ridgepole and upright are joined, the pole pins inserted in the eyelets of the tent and fly and the tent raised to a vertical position with the poles at the pins. Nos. 1 and 2 hold the tent in position; No. 3 places the front guy ropes of tent and fly. No. 4, the rear, on their pins, and tighten the same so as to hold the poles vertical. The wall pins are then driven through the loops, walls hanging vertically. The other pins are then driven on line with the corner pins and in prolongation of the seams of the tent.

To Strike Common, Wall and Conical Wall Tents.

577. 1. Strike tents, 2. DOWN.

The men first remove all pins except those of the four corner guy ropes, four quadrant guy ropes in case of the conical wall tent. The pins are neatly piled or placed in their receptacle.

One man removes each guy from its pin and all hold the tent in a vertical position until the command **down** or the last note of "the general," and then lower it to the indicated side.

The canvas is then folded, or rolled, and tied: the poles, or tripod and pole, fastened together, and the remaining pins collected.

To old Tents.

578. Wall tent: Spread the tent flat on its side and place all guys but two over on the canvas; fold the triangular ends over so as to make the canvas rectangular; fold both ends over so that they meet at the center and then fold one end over on the

other; fold the bottom and ridge over so that they meet at the center of the strip, and then fold one end over on the other.

Fold the fly into four folds, parallel to its length, then in a similar manner across its length making a rectangle with dimensions about the same as the folded tent.

Place the fly on the tent cross the two free guys and tie them so that they passed over the ends and across the sides.

The hospital and common tent are folded in the same manner as the wall tent.

Conical Wall Tent: Spread the tent flat with the door up; holding the ring vertical fold the two edges in so they meet at the center and again fold in the same manner; place the hood on one half and fold the other half over on it; turn wall over toward ring, fold coming at about middle of height of wall; two men working together then roll from the ring down, placing knees on each fold to make bundle compact and flat.

Tie the bundle with the two free guys as in case of the wall tent.

General Remarks.

579. As soon as the lines of company streets are established the positions of the tents should be marked from the flank nearest the officers, tents, by pins. The front pole of the wall and common tent, and the door pins of the conical wall tents, occupy the points so marked. The distance between pins may be determined by pacing or by a light cord with the distance marked upon it. These distances are: for wall tents, eight paces; common tents, six paces; conical wall tents, ten paces. The pins marking the position of the tents are, when practicable, set on a straight line, and the company officers verify and correct the ailment of such pins in the quickest and most convenient manner.

580. Wall pins are so driven as to slope slightly away from the tent; guy pins, so as to slope slightly toward the tent.

581. Each tent, its fly, hood, poles, and tripod, should have the same number.

583. The wall tent complete consists of one tent, 43 pounds; one fly, 15 pounds; one set pole, 25 pounds; 10 large and 18 small tent pins, about 15 pounds; total weight 98 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge 9 feet; width, 8 feet 11 inches;

height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of wall, 3 feet 9 inches; packed, contains 6 cubic feet.

584. The common tent complete consists of one tent, 26 pounds; one set poles, 15 pounds; twenty-four small tent pins, weight about 14 pounds; total weight 50 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge, 6 feet 11 inches; width, 8 feet 4 inches; height, 6 feet 10 inches; height of wall, 2 feet.

585. The shelter tent equipment for each enlisted man consists of the following:

(a) One shelter half, weight 3 pounds.

(b) One pole in three joints, 47 inches long; weight $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

(c) Five tent pins, 9 inches long; weight 10 ounces.

The shelter tent is pitched by two men, whose combined equipments make a complete tent. The tent when pitched, occupies a space 5 feet 4 inches deep and 6 feet 4 inches wide; the two triangular parts, when pinned to the ground, enclose an additional triangular ground space 20 inches deep.

586. In striking, tents, common and wall tents are, unless otherwise directed, lowered to the right facing out from the tent door; conical wall tents, away from the door.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 17.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 29, 1904.

I. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice the following have been selected to compose the Brigade Rifle Team of 1904:

Colonel Robert P. Carleton, General Staff.
Captain Nelson H. Cox, Co. "H," 1st Infantry.
Captain George L. Dancy, Adjutant, 1st Infantry.
First Lieutenant John W. Blanding, Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.
Private E. H. Solee, Co. "A," 1st Infantry.
Musician J. Felix Livingston, Co. "B," 1st Infantry.
Private C. B. Potter, Co. "F," 1st Infantry.
Private W. E. Tucker, Co. "F," 1st Infantry.
Private J. H. Lynn, Co. "F," 1st Infantry.
Private Charles Slater, Co. "G," 1st Infantry.
Sergeant W. O. Morris, Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.
Sergeant J. D. Dill, Co. "L," 2nd Infantry.
Corporal Beverly Peacock, Co. "L," 2nd Infantry.
Sergeant S. P. Kitchen, 1st Battery, Field Artillery.
Sergeant George R. Seavy, 1st Battery, Field Artillery.

II. The team will assemble for practice upon the rifle range at St. Augustine August 11th, 1904, and where practicable members will leave their posts so as to reach that point not later than the morning of that day. Immediately upon their arrival they will report to the Team Captain upon the range.

III. The Commanding Officer at St. Augustine will provide necessary tentage and equipment to enable the team to establish a camp upon the range.

IV. Officers of the team are restricted to 150 pounds of baggage each. They should go provided with complete service and dress uniforms, and may carry folding cot and chair, blankets, wash basin, candle stick and necessary toilet articles. The enlisted men will carry haversack (complete), canteen and shelter tent roll. They will go provided with service and dress uniforms (complete, except forage cap), bed sack, blanket, extra underclothing and such toilet articles as can be carried in the shelter tent roll.

V. The following details are announced:

To be Team Coach, Colonel Robert P. Carleton.

To be Team Captain, Captain Nelson H. Cox.

The former will have charge of all matters relative to the target work of the team, and will, prior to the commencement of the competition at Fort Riley, designate the twelve persons who are to compose the actual shooting team. From the alternates he will appoint a Team Spotter.

The Team Captain will have command of the team and is charged with its discipline and management.

II. The members of the team will receive the pay allowed under Section 53 of the Military Code, and, in addition, all members of the team will receive \$1.50 a day as extra traveling pay for each day of actual travel between St. Augustine and Fort Riley. Railway transportation will be provided through the Adjutant General's Office.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,)

No. 18.)

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 30, 1904.

I. An encampment of the Brigade of Florida State Troops will be held at St. Augustine commencing August 31, 1904, and covering a period of eight days. Where practicable troops will time their departure from their home posts so as to reach St. Augustine on the morning of August 1, 1904.

II. Officers of the General Staff will report to the Adjutant General at St. Augustine August 31, 1904.

III. The Adjutant General will furnish the necessary railroad and water transportation over routes to be designated by him, and application therefor should be made not later than August 10, 1904. Transportation will be furnished through the Commanding Officer at each post, to whom company commanders should report the exact number of officers and enlisted men to be moved. Field and staff officers, medical officers, chief musicians for the bands, non-commissioned staff officers and men of the Hospital Corps should apply for transportation to the commanding officer at their posts, except where such officers or enlisted men do not reside at regular posts, when such application should be made direct to the Adjutant-General. Officers of the General Staff will apply direct to the Adjutant General for transportation. Commanding officers will notify local railroad agents of the time of departure from their stations in order that extra coaches may be supplied.

IV. Necessary wagon transportation will be supplied at St. Augustine upon application through Quartermasters to the Quartermaster General.

V. The allowance of baggage for officers will be limited to one small box or trunk, horse equipment, roll of bedding, field folding cot, chair and table, the total weight of which will be limited for field and staff officers to 150 pounds, and to all other officers 100 pounds. Under no circumstances will any cots, chairs or tables except those of folding pattern be shipped by train. The baggage of enlisted men will be limited to the equipment carried on the person and in the shelter tent roll.

VI. The troops will carry into camp service and dress uniforms complete (except forage caps, which will not be taken). Each enlisted man will carry arms and corresponding equipment, haversack—complete with outfit, canteen and shelter tent roll

containing blanket, extra uniform and underclothing, together with such necessary toilet articles as can be carried therein.

VII. No ammunition or surplus supplies will be carried to the place of encampment.

VIII. Officers will take to camp all books and records of their commands, together with retained copies of all reports, files of orders, etc.

IV. Unless specially exempted by the Brigade Commander all mounted officers will be required to provide themselves with the horses necessary to the proper performance of their duties, and an allowance of one dollar per diem toward horse hire will be made all officers who are required to be and are mounted.

V. Subsistence stores will be supplied by the Commissary General and issued through the commissaries of regiments and separate battalions. The Brigade Commander will forward direct to the Commissary General, not later than August 5, 1904, an estimate of subsistence stores which will be required, such estimate to be based upon a three days issue for the entire brigade and an additional five days issue to the Artillery Corps and to one regiment of eleven companies, band and Hospital Corps.

XI. Bed sacks, straw, wood for fuel, and forage will be supplied by the Quartermaster General and issued through the Quartermaster of regiments and separate battalions. Bed sacks and straw will be issued upon the basis of number of enlisted men shown by first days morning report to be in camp.

XII. Medical supplies will be issued through the Surgeon General.

XIII. No bills of any character other than those regularly authorized by the Adjutant-General will be incurred on account of the encampment to be paid by the State.

XIV. Officers must provide their own mess, and will not be permitted to mess with the enlisted men.

XV. Only regularly commissioned and enlisted members of the Florida State Troops will be permitted to participate in this encampment, and commanding officers who provide transportation for (at the public expense) or issue public property to any men not members of their command or other organizations in the troops, and permit them to go into camp and participate in the drills, ceremonies and exercises, will be liable to court-martial for disobedience or orders.

XVI. Officers-elect who have not been duly commissioned will not attend this encampment unless they be enlisted men, when they can attend only as enlisted men.

XVII. Commanders of companies, and all officers traveling in charge of troops will be held rigidly accountable for the conduct of the men of their commands en route to and from St. Augustine, and should breaches of discipline occur, not only the participants, but the officers over them will be summarily dealt with. Every officer and non-commissioned officer is charged with the duty of promptly reporting the name of any officer or enlisted man guilty of unsoldierly or ungentlemanly conduct.

XVIII. Brigadier General Charles P. Lovell, commanding the Brigades, will issue the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect, and will cause the commanding officers at all posts to provide for the execution of the movements herein directed. Upon the arrival of troops at St. Augustine he will assume command of the camp.

XIV. When the camp is established the Brigade Commander will issue all necessary orders prescribing the routine of duty: will secure the safety and proper care of all public property and will maintain good order and discipline at all times in camp and its surroundings by all the troops under his command.

XX. Before leaving camp the Brigade Commander will cause the troops to thoroughly clean and police the grounds occupied.

XXI. As soon as possible after the encampment the Brigade Commander will make report to this office of the duty performed by his command, making such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem for the good of the service.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 19.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 30, 1904.

General Order No. 25, A. G. O., series of 1903, is herein republished for the government and guidance of the Florida State Troops:

"I. The encampment of the Florida State Troops is a military duty which demands of all its members faithful discharge. The oaths of officers and enlisted men entail positive obligations and certain unavoidable responsibilities. The encampment is intended to afford opportunity for such military exercise and instruction as will tend to develop to the fullest possible degree an efficient State military force. To this end, while it is not desired to interfere with or curtail the proper enjoyment and recreation of the soldier when off duty, mere personal pleasure must at all times be regarded as subservient to that military duty of which rigid discipline and uncomplaining loyalty should be the distinguishing elements. Bearing these points in mind it is expected that during the coming encampment every man will faithfully and conscientiously strive to meet the responsibilities which he has voluntarily assumed, with a view to attaining increased military efficiency. The equipment of both officers and men has been restricted to only such as will meet their actual requirements; the arrangements for cooking and messing, the exercises, drills and other camp duties have been based upon conditions of actual service in the field, and the value of the instruction, to which only one week out of each year may be devoted, can only be estimated by the aptitude with which the individual soldier learns his lesson, and the cheerful and loyal support which he gives those who are charged with his training.

"II. For the coming encampment the most important preliminary duty is attendance, and it is expected that officers will resort to every practicable means to secure the fullest possible attendance of the men of their commands. If the men fail to attend, and disregard the orders for the encampment, prompt disciplinary means will be adopted. The mere tendering of an excuse for non-attendance will not suffice. The excuse must have been offered by the soldier and accepted by the proper authority prior to the date of leaving for the encampment. The soldier who fails to attend, except for sufficient military reason,

acceptable to the proper authority, will be regarded as absent without leave, or in desertion, as the circumstances of the case may indicate, and will be dealt with accordingly.

"III. A strict compliance with those forms of military courtesy which are essential to military discipline are enjoined upon both officers and enlisted men. This is a matter which is too frequently ignored or slighted by the militiaman, and it is expected of both officers and non-commissioned officers that they give special instruction to the men under them upon this subject, and in no better way can they do this than by example. It should be borne in mind that acts of military courtesy involve neither servility nor degradation, and that the intelligent appreciation of the responsibilities of those who wear the uniform can best be shown by a careful observation of those forms which custom and law have fixed as the proper relations between the various grades or classes in the military service, irrespective of their civil relations. Commanding officers will instruct the men of their commands respecting salutes."

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 20.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 30, 1904.

I. A special form of Transportation Request will be issued and must be used for the transportation of troops to and from the encampment this year. The requirements of the blank form must be strictly complied with. The transportation account will be audited in the Adjutant General's office by comparison with inspection muster and pay rolls, and where requests have been improperly used the amount involved will be made a charge against the quarterly allowance of the organization.

II. Transportation requests for transportation to St. Augustine will be supplied direct from the Adjutant-General's office, and application therefor should be made as provided in General Order No. 18, A. G. O.

IV. Officers leaving camp on leaves of absence, and enlisted men on furloughs, where such leaves of absence or furloughs expire before the date set for terminating the encampment, and require the return of the officers or enlisted men to duty, will not be furnished transportation either leaving or returning. Where a leave of absence or furlough extends to a date beyond the close of the encampment, transportation to return to the home station by the most direct route will be allowed.

V. Transportation for troops returning to their home stations will be furnished through the Brigadier Quartermaster.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 21.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 1, 1904.

I. The Governor having accepted an invitation from the Commanding Officer of the Atlantic Division, U. S. Army, to send one regiment of infantry from the Florida State Troops to participate in the maneuvers between troops from the regular army and organized militia to be held near Manassas, Virginia, September 5th to 10th, inclusive, 1904, the Brigade Commander will organize, from the infantry troops that go into camp at St. Augustine August 31, 1904, a provisional regiment composed of field, staff, band, detachment of Hospital Corps and twelve companies. The regiment so organized will be detached from the Brigade, and its colonel will leave St. Augustine September 3, 1904, proceeding with his command by rail to Manassas, Virginia, and marching from that point to "Camp No. 1" where he will report to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division.

II. In making the selection of band and companies which are to compose this provisional regiment the Brigade Commander will choose such organizations as are deemed the most efficient and best equipped.

III. Transportation for this movement will be furnished at St. Augustine through the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, U. S. A., and travel rations through the Chief Commissary, Department of the East, U. S. A. Field rations and travel rations for the return trip will be drawn by requisition upon the Commissary of the First Division at Manassas.

IV. No ammunition of any kind will be carried by either officers or enlisted men of this regiment. All ammunition used during the maneuvers will be obtained at the camps on requisition.

V. The colonel commanding this regiment will wire the Chief Quartermaster of the First Division, at Manassas, the time of his departure from St. Augustine, and will keep that officer informed of the probable hour of arrival.

VI. Upon the completion of duty in connection with these maneuvers the several organizations composing this regiment will return to their respective home stations, for which movement application for transportation should be made to the Chief Quartermaster of the First Division, at Manassas.

14 A. G.

VII. It is expected that the conduct of each officer and enlisted man composing the provisional regiment to be organized under this order will be such as to reflect credit upon the State and its military service. The Florida troops go into Virginia, in a sense, the guests of that State, and its hospitality must not be abused. It should also be remembered that our troops will come into contact with those of other states and of the regular establishment. Let it not be said that in the matter of deportment, at least, Florida suffered by comparison. It is hoped and confidently expected that by a gentlemanly and soldierly bearing and strict attention to the duties they may be called upon to perform, the members of this regiment will justify the confidence reposed in them by those who will have selected them for this tour of service. Upon the good conduct of the troops, collectively and individually, will depend largely the future of such undertakings as these contemplated maneuvers.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 22.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 9, 1904.

I. The following men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry:

Sergeant, 1st Class, James B. Carlisle, Sr.
Sergeant William C. Hawley.
Sergeant A. J. Donnelly.
Private Victor L. Marthnot.
Private Maxey D. Moody.
Private William N. Bangs.
Private James B. Carlisle, Jr.
Private Javass D. Farrin.
Private Ollie G. Shogren.
Private Harry C. Terry.
Private Arthur J. Maecher.
Private Edwin S. Pierce.

These men will report at once by letter or in person to Major Louis S. Oppenheimer, Surgeon, at Tampa.

II. The following men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the Artillery Corps:

Private Verner W. Estes.
Private William W. Kerlin.

These men will report at once by letter to Major Jacob Gumbinger, Commanding Artillery Corps, at Jacksonville.

III. The further use of the blanket bag as an article of equipment for the army having been discontinued by order of the Secretary of War, as published in General Order No. 11, from the War Department under date of January 16, 1904, post commanders will cause all blanket bags, with coat and shoulder straps, to be immediately turned in to the State Arsenal. Accountable officers will box and ship these articles invoicing them to the Adjutant-General.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 23.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 11, 1904.

- I. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

Medical Department.

Major R. L. Harris, Surgeon, 2d Infantry.

Second Infantry.

First Lieutenant Jesse D. Buky, Company "D."

Second Lieutenant Reuben E. Neck, Company "D."

- II. In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code the following named officers have, at their own request, been placed upon the Retired List.

First Infantry.

Captain John Massey, Commissary.

Military Record.

Captain John Massey enlisted in the "Chipley Light Infantry" April 1, 1895, was commissioned First Lieutenant March 18, 1902, was commissioned Captain August 4, 1903, detailed Regimental Commissary April 29, 1904.

Second Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles O'Brien.

Military Record.

Second Lieutenant Charles O'Brien enlisted in the "Island City Guards April 3, 1891, served as Corporal and Sergeant and commissioned Second Lieutenant August 8, 1900.

- II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

Medical Department.

Dr. Abraham D. Williams to be Major, Surgeon of the First Infantry, with rank from July 29, 1904; vice **Dunham**, deceased.

First Lieutenant Louis S. Oppenheimer to be Major Surgeon of the Second Infantry, with rank from July 30, 1904; vice **Harris**, resigned.

First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant W. Gordon Brown to be First Lieutenant of Company "H," with rank from August 10, 1904; vice **Brooks**, resigned.

First Sergeant Walter G. Sharit to be Second Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from July 5, 1904, vice **Hickey**, promoted.

Second Infantry.

Samuel J. Wolfe to be Captain of Company "I," with rank from July 27, 1904, vice **Roberts**, relieved.

Joseph W. Curry to be First Lieutenant of Company "I," with rank from July 27, 1904, vice **Jenks**, retired.

Louis Louis to be Second Lieutenant of Company "I," with rank from July 27, 1904, vice **O'Brien**, retired.

Private Clifford L. Anderson to be Second Lieutenant of Company "A," with rank from July 29, 1904, vice **Graham**, promoted.

IV. Captain **William C. Croom** is hereby transferred from the Second Infantry to the First Infantry, and assigned as Regimental Commissary.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 24. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 18, 1904.

I. It having been found necessary to designate at once an officer to command the provisional regiment which is to be organized under General Order No. 21 from this office under date of August 1, 1904, the following detail of officers for such regiment is announced:

Colonel **John W. Sackett**, 1st Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel **John S. Maxwell**, 1st Infantry.
Captain **William C. Croom**, Commissary 1st Infantry.
Captain **George L. Dancy**, Adjutant 1st Infantry.
Captain **Leonard C. Moore**, Quartermaster 1st Infantry.

II. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant **Frank J. Williams**, Company "B."

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

Medical Department.

Dr. **Weldon E. Persons** to be First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Infantry, with rank from August 8, 1904, vice **Oppenheimer**, promoted.

Dr. **William H. Powers**, to be First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the 2d Infantry, with rank from August 8, 1904, vice **Baskin**, discharged.

First Infantry.

First Lieutenant **Edgar J. Hunter**, to be Captain of Company "B," with rank from August 16, 1904, promoted, vice **Borden**, relieved.

Sergeant **James R. Landrum**, to be Captain of Company "I," with rank from August 10, 1904, promoted; vice **D'Alemberte**, relieved.

Sergeant **Shields Warren**, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Battalion, with rank from August 15, 1904, promoted; vice **Whiting** resigned.

Sergeant **John Henry Cook**, to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary 3d Battalion, with rank from August 15, 1904, promoted; vice **Lee** promoted.

Second Infantry.

Private **Otto D. Groff**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "E," with rank from August 10, 1904, promoted; vice **Wall** promoted.

Private **R. Raymond Price**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from August 10, 1904, promoted; vice **Bucky** resigned.

Sergeant **Charles Burt**, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from August 10, 1904, promoted; vice **Neck**, resigned.

IV. It has been reported that at some posts target practice and special drills as well as other military exercises have been held on Sunday. This must not be made a practice, and attention is invited to the fact that the holding of target practice on that day is in violation of law (Section 2641, Revised Statutes of Florida, 1892). An orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military service is enjoined. Military duty and labor on Sunday will be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,)

No. 25.)

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 22, 1904.

I. The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are detailed for duty with the First Infantry, and will report in person or by letter to Major Abraham D. Williams, Surgeon, at Jacksonville:

Sergeant, 1st Class, Robert Yates Hayne Thomas.

Sergeant Charles Oliver Fox.

Private George Wyeth Conover.

Private John Christopher Bauman.

Private Joseph Daniel Pope.

Private Thomas H. Leary.

Private Fred McBride Dalton.

Private William Taylor Elmore.

II. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

First Infantry.

First Lieutenant Pike Maddox, Company "I."

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

Second Infantry.

Fred L. Stringer, to be Captain of Company "M," with rank August 16, 1904; vice Croom, transferred.

Corporal John Walter Bell, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "G," with rank from August 13, 1904, promoted; vice Dunlap, promoted.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 26. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 22, 1904.

The officers named below, of the Regular Army, having been detailed to attend the encampment of the Florida State Troops, to be held at Saint Augustine, Fla., August 31st to September 7th, 1904, are assigned to duty as follows:

Colonel S. T. Norvell, U. S. a., retired, as Inspector and Instructor of the Camp.

Captain Henry W. Butner, and First Lieutenant Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., as Instructors.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS. }

No. 27.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 26, 1904.

I. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

First Infantry.

Private **Henry L. Ezell** to be First Lieutenant of Company "B", with rank from August 25, 1904, promoted; vice **Hunter**, promoted.

Private **Thomas G. Ozomer** to be second Lieutenant of Company "B," with rank from August 25, 1904, promoted; vice **Williams**, resigned.

Sergeant **George E. Porter, Jr.**, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "E," with rank from August 24, 1904, promoted; vice **Porter** promoted.

Private **Halbert R. Henderson** to be Second Lieutenant of Company "H," with rank from August 13, 1904, promoted; vice **Brown** promoted.

Second Infantry.

Fred L. Stringer to be Captain of Company "M," vice **Croom** transferred.

Artillery Corps.

William J. Driscoll to be Captain of First Battery, Field Artillery, with rank from August 23, 1904; vice **Duffey**, resigned.

II. Captain **Leonard C. Moore**, 1st Infantry, who was detailed for duty as Quartermaster with the provisional regiment to be organized under General Order No. 21, A. G. O., current series, is hereby relieved from such duty, and Captain **Walter P. Corbett**, Assistant Quartermaster, 1st Brigade, is assigned as Quartermaster of the provisional regiment.

III. The following named enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the First Infantry, and will report at once by letter or in person to Major **Abraham D. Williams**, Surgeon, 1st Infantry, at Jacksonville.

Private Benjamin R. Leith.
 Private George Phelps Gates.
 Private Charles A. Hess.

IV. Colonel Samuel T. Shaylor, Judge Advocate General, is hereby detailed as Paymaster at Camp Taliaferro.

V. Acting upon the recommendation of the Colonel commanding the Second Infantry, the band of that regiment located at Tampa, Florida, has been mustered out of service, and the following named enlisted men of such organization are hereby honorably discharged the service of the State:

Felipe Vasquez, Henry Sherman, Jacob Fernandez, C. J. Roberts, George W. Crumpton, Harold McKay, J. W. Bracken, Charles W. Peters, J. A. Murphy, Charles Jochumisen, Estivan Guirrerera, H. H. Geber, Robert Hardeker, O. K. Crawford, Charles Heidt, Fermin Sanchez, C. W. Rolofson, E. S. Myers, E. J. Lynch.

The Colonel of the Second Infantry is authorized to enlist members of a band at Orlando and to muster such band into the service of the State as the Band of the Second Infantry.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
 Adjutant-General,
 Major-General, F. S. T

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 28. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, November 7, 1904.

Paragraphs I and II were first published at Camp Taliaferro, St. Augustine, September 1st and 2nd, respectively, 1904.

I. Brigadier General **Charles P. Lovell** will proceed from St. Augustine to Manassas so as to arrive there September 5th, for the purpose of observing the maneuvers of organized militia and troops from the Regular Army to be held at Manassas, Virginia. General **Lovell** is relieved of command of the brigade from six o'clock P. M., September 2nd, and Colonel **John N. Bradshaw** of the Second Infantry will assume command.

II. The following named enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the First Infantry, and will report at once in person to Major **Abraham D. Williams** Surgeon, 1st Infantry:

Private **John William Newman**.

Private **Frank W. Hazelwood**.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

Personal Staff.

Captain **Jefferson D. Stephens**, to be Colonel and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from October 20th, 1904.

Medical Department.

Dr. **William Taylor Elmore**, to be First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Infantry, with rank from August 28, 1904, vice **Worley**, resigned.

First Infantry.

Sergeant **Samuel R. Greenblatt**, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "I," with rank from August 24, 1904; vice **Bowers**, resigned.

Sergeant **John L. Horne** to be Second Lieutenant of Company "M," with rank from August 28, 1904; vice **Stephens**, promoted.

IV. On the 31st of March and 30th of September hereafter, being days of muster, officers in command of organizations, (Non-Commissioned Staff and bands of regiments, Non-Commissioned Staff of Battalions and battery), will make a minute inspection of their commands, upon which to base requisitions for six months for clothing, quartermaster's supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores. In making estimates (particularly in the matter of clothing) the utmost economy will be used. The requisitions will be forwarded to this office with the Muster Rolls for those dates, and requisitions for above character of stores cannot be considered at any other time.

V. General Order No. 9, current series, being in conflict with law, is rescinded.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 29. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Adjutant-General's Office,

Camp Talliaferro, September 7, 1904.

I. The Commanding Officer at Camp Taliaferro will issue the necessary orders for breaking camp, and will provide for the departure of all troops for their home stations by trains leaving on the morning of September 8, 1904, except the Major of the Third Battalion and Staff and Companies "B" and "L", 1st Infantry, who will leave by the afternoon train, September 7, 1904.

Travel rations will be provided.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 30.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, November 18, 1904.

I. The Infantry Drill Regulations of the United States Army as revised, approved by the Secretary of War June 23, 1904, are hereby adopted for the government of the Florida State Troops, and will go into effect January 1, 1905, after which time the old drill regulations will no longer apply.

Copies of the Revised Infantry Drill Regulations will be issued as follows:

Brigade Headquarters,	7
Regimental Headquarters (each),	12
Headquarters Artillery Corps,	7
Battalion Headquarters (each),	4
Regimental Surgeon (each),	6
Company or Battery	8

To be distributed as follows: One to each of the Brigade Staff; one to the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, officers and non-commissioned officers of the regimental staff and to the Drum Major and Chief Musician of the band; one to the Major of Artillery and to each officer and non-commissioned officers of the staff; one to each Major of Infantry and to each officer and non-commissioned officer of the battalion staff; one to each medical officer and three to each Hospital Corps detachment; eight to each company or battery. To be taken up upon the Property Return of each accountable officer.

One copy will also be issued to each member of the General Staff upon their memorandum receipt to this office, and one to each member of the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief when application is made by letter.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS, }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

**"WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of The Adjutant-General,
Washington.**

April 26, 1904.

The Adjutant-General, State of Florida,

Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that it has been brought to the attention of the War Department that a member of the National Guard of one of the States after maneuvers at a certain seacoast fort in which he participated, published in the public press an article illustrated by diagram and giving a very minute description of a certain apparatus used in coast defense, and that in communicating this information the Governor of the State in question, it was remarked that "The National Guard is admitted to the fortifications on the same basis as the regular military force of the United States, and the Department concurs in the views of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that measures should be taken to hold them to the same obligations of secrecy as are imposed on the officers and men of the Regular Army." In this connection, attention is invited to paragraphs 405 and 406 of the Army Regulations, which prohibit the taking of photographic or other views of permanant works of defense, and the publication of written or pictorial descriptions of such works and the appliances used in connection with them.

The Secretary of War therefore requests that the necessary steps be taken to inform the membrs of the organized militia of the State of Florida as to these provisions of the regulations, and to enjoin upon them a strict compliance with these requirements of the Department.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) **JNO. F. GUILFOYLE,**
Assistant Adjutant-General."

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS, 1

No. 4. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Tallahassee, May 28, 1904.

Adjutant-General's Office,

The following communication from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

"Referring to the provisions of paragraph II, General Orders No. 33, War Department, February 6, 1904, making an allowance to companies and troops of the Regular Army, in addition to that given in Section XIX, General Orders No. 99, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 8, 1903, of small arms ammunition on account of empty shells turned in, I have the honor to inform you that on March 2, 1904, the Secretary of War approved a recommendation made by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, to the effect that the organized militia of the various States and Territories be permitted to turn in the empty shells of small arms ammunition, receiving therefor ball cartridges in the proportion provided for in the General Order above cited.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN F. GUILFOYLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General."

Pursuant to the provisions of the above letter accountable officers to whom ammunition has been issued, and who may have expended the same in target practice or otherwise, are directed to return all empty shells to the State Arsenal, the same to be shipped in boxes and in lots of not less than one thousand; in return for the same, an allowance of 110 ball cartridges will be made for each one thousand empty shells turned in; provided, however, that empty shells may be retained for the purpose of reloading when permission has been obtained from the Adjutant-General's office.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

15 A G.

CIRCULARS,

No. 7.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, May 30, 1904.

I. An invitation from the Secretary of War to send troops from this State to participate in the joint maneuvers and field exercises of the Regular Troops and Organized Militia, to be held near Manassas, Virginia, commencing September 5, 1904, has been accepted.

The period of the maneuvers will cover fifteen days, but in order to extend the benefits of this experience to as many of the troops as possible, and that the men of the several organizations may not be inconvenienced by too long an absence from their homes and business, it has been decided to send the allotted number of companies from one of the infantry regiments so as to reach the rendezvous in Virginia on September 5th, relieving them seven days later by a like number of companies from the other regiment.

By reason of the fact that the troops of this State have only been assembled in an encampment once within a period of seven years, thus limiting their opportunities for field instructions, it is not believed that they are now fully prepared for this character of exercises. To participate with any degree of success in maneuvers which are designed to give opportunity for the working out of tactical and strategical problems upon a large scale, it is necessary that all organizations forming integral parts of the whole force should be thoroughly familiar with every character of drill to be employed, including all close order drill, for battalion and regiment as well as company fire discipline extended order, etc. Lack of knowledge upon the part of one officer or organization in movements where promptitude is essential, and where the result to be obtained depends upon the evolution of each unit with clock-like precision, might disturb and block the movements of an entire division, and bring discredit upon the individual, the organization and the State represented.

It is of importance, therefore, that from this date until the time set for these maneuvers the organizations comprising the Florida State Troops devote as much time as possible to military work, and that the troops may be, in the mean time, prepared for the duties they will be called upon to perform, it is enjoined upon all officers in command of organizations to use

their utmost efforts to bring their commands to the highest state of efficiency possible.

The quota invited to be present from this State will probably admit of sending six or seven companies from each of the infantry regiments, and to the end that the State may be represented by only such as have attained the greatest degree of proficiency, it has been decided to make the selection of these companies by inspection and competitive examination. The troops will be ordered into camp in this State early in September, by regiment, when the selection of companies to go to Virginia will be made, the companies there designated going direct from the State rendezvous to Manassas. No company will be chosen which comes into camp with less than fifty regularly enlisted men, or which is deficient in discipline, equipment or drill, or whose officers do not show by their administration of the affairs of the organization that they have a realizing sense of their responsibilities and a knowledge of how to obtain subsistence and properly provide and care for the men under them. Additional information will be published from time to time.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS,

No. 9.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, June 15, 1904.

I. The following relative to the National Rifle Match to be held at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the last week in August, is published for the information of all concerned:

Conditions of the National Match:

Kinds of fire: Slow, rapid and skirmish.

Distances:

Slow fire—2000, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards.

Rapid fire—200 and 500 yards.

Skirmish fire—2 runs.

Number of shots: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each range.

Positions: Standing at 200 yards and prone with head toward the target at all other ranges.

Arms: United States service rifles and carbines, with not less than 3-pound trigger pull.

Ammunition: Service cartridge as manufactured and issued by the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

Three days contest:

First day—200 and 600 yards, slow fire, and 200 and 500 yards, rapid fire.

Second day—800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire.

Third day—2 skirmish runs.

Prizes:

1. To the team making the highest aggregate total in the three days contest—the "National Trophy" (authorized by Congress), to be completed for annually, and \$500 cash.
2. The team making the second highest aggregate total—the "Hilton Trophy," presented by the late Hon. Henry Hilton, of New York, to be competed for annually, and \$300 cash.
3. The team making the third highest aggregate total—the bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the Commander in Chief on behalf of the State of New York, to be competed for annually, and \$200 cash.
4. The team making the fourth highest aggregate total—\$150 cash.
5. The team making the fifth highest aggregate total—\$100 cash.

6. The team making the sixth highest aggregate total—\$50 cash.

7. And also a medal to each member of the winning teams. There will also be a match to be known as the National Individual Match.

The following are the conditions of this match:

Kinds of fire:

Slow, rapid and skirmish.

Distances:

Slow fire—200, 300, 500 and 600 yards; 10 shots.

Rapid fire—200, 300 and 50 yards; 10 shots.

Skirmish fire—2 runs.

Position, arms, ammunition the same as for National Match.

Two days contest:

First day—200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, slow fire; 200 300 and 500 yards, rapid fire.

Second day—2 skirmish runs.

No entrance fee.

Prizes:

Four gold medals and cash prizes of \$235. (A gold medal to the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows \$69, \$55 and \$49.)

Four silver medals and cash prizes of \$138. (A silver medal to the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold medal scores and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows: \$41, \$37, \$31 and \$29.)

Four bronze medals and cash prizes of \$77. (A bronze medal to the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the silver medal scores, and cash prizes in order of merit as follows: \$25, \$20, \$17 and \$15.)

There must be at least 36 entries for this event.

There will also be a pistol match, to be known as the National Pistol Match.

The rules governing these several matches are those published in General Order No. 53, from the War Department under date of March 23, 1904.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS,

No. 10.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, June 17, 1904.

In connection with the approaching annual encampment, and in view of the proposed participation by a regiment from this State in the field exercises and maneuvers to be held near Manassas, Virginia, and in order that the troops may be prepared for the duties they will be called upon to perform it is enjoined upon all officers in command of troops to use their utmost efforts to bring their commands to the highest state of efficiency possible.

Between now and the date of encampment the period should be utilized by holding as many drills as possible, particular attention being paid to the following:

Making Camp—The "pitching" and "striking" of tents, to insure uniformity, etc. See Paragraphs 660 and 661 of Drill Regulations.

Manual of Guard Duty—Particular attention being paid to instruction of sentinels on post. Each organization should have a thorough knowledge of guard duty.

Drill—Much time should be devoted to extended order drill, and, wherever practicable, by battalion. At stations where this is not possible, officers are enjoined to study Drill Regulations, particularly from Paragraph 602 to 620, inclusive; also Paragraphs 733 to 753, relating to battalion and regimental parades, reviews and inspections. Non-commissioned officers should be instructed in the subject matter of these paragraphs, and for this purpose it is advised that non-commissioned officers schools be held, and, where practicable, commissioned officers schools should also be held.

Instructions should be given the men in the Firings and Fire Discipline. See Paragraphs 534 to 546, inclusive, of the Drill Regulations.

While the importance of learning all branches of extended order drill is here emphasized, it is not meant that close order drill should be neglected; on the contrary, it should be constantly practiced, and where not practicable to hold battalion drills, officers should study the Drill Regulations relating to it. Paragraphs 249 to 367.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS,
No. 11.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,

I. The following letter from the War Department, giving further particulars as to the conditions of the National Match to be held at Fort Riley in August, and stating further conditions and qualifications for members of the team, is published for the information of the Florida State Troops:

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, June 18, 1904.

The Adjutant General, State of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR—Early in the year of 1903 the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice throughout the United States passed the following resolution:

"That the National Guard and militia be invited to shoot in department competitions with the regular troops each year for the same prizes for which the regular army shoot, and that the men of the National Guard and Militia sent to these competitions be taken from the States in the geographical limits of the department where the competitions are held, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe."

This idea has been under consideration for a long time in the War Department. The benefits to be derived from the commingling of the best shots in the U. S. Army and the organized militia would produce beneficial results to each. Beside the knowledge to be gained from the interchange of ideas on the subject of shooting, there would be engendered a spirit of good understanding and good fellowship in both services.

As soon as the resolution of the National Board received official sanction, a board of officers was convened to formulate a scheme to carry the idea into execution. This latter Board submitted a table, giving the ratios to exist between the number of competitors of the regular army and of the different States for Infantry, Cavalry, and pistol competitions.

The following were laid as qualifications for competitors:

1. Each competitor must be a bona fide member of the organization to which he is accredited, and must have served therewith for at least six months prior to the competition.

2. No officer or enlisted man on the retired list will be permitted to compete.

3. Not more than one person from any troop, battery or company will be available for selection as a competitor.

Subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3, competitors selected for the department cavalry and infantry competitions may be either officers or enlisted men at the discretion of the State authorities. For the pistol competitions, the competitors selected from troops of cavalry and batteries of field artillery may (subject to the conditions above mentioned) be officers or enlisted men, but those selected from the infantry must be officers.

It was found, by reference to the law on the subject, that the medals for the competitions were purchased out of the appropriation for the regular army, and their use limited, therefore, to the regular service. In order to provide for the offering of them in competition to the organized militia conjointly with the regular army, a bill with this provision was introduced into the last Congress, as also a bill asking for \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the organized militia incidental to their participation in these competitions. As neither of these measures received the approval of the Congress, the Department thinks it is wiser to omit this class of competitions for this year, since should they occur, the organized militia would be compelled to pay their own expenses, and would not be able to obtain any benefits other than those of a general nature thereby.

It is with great regret that this scheme has to be abandoned for this year, but the War Department strongly anticipates that the Congress will at its next session provide ways and means for the future.

Very respectfully,

JNO. F. GUILFOYLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

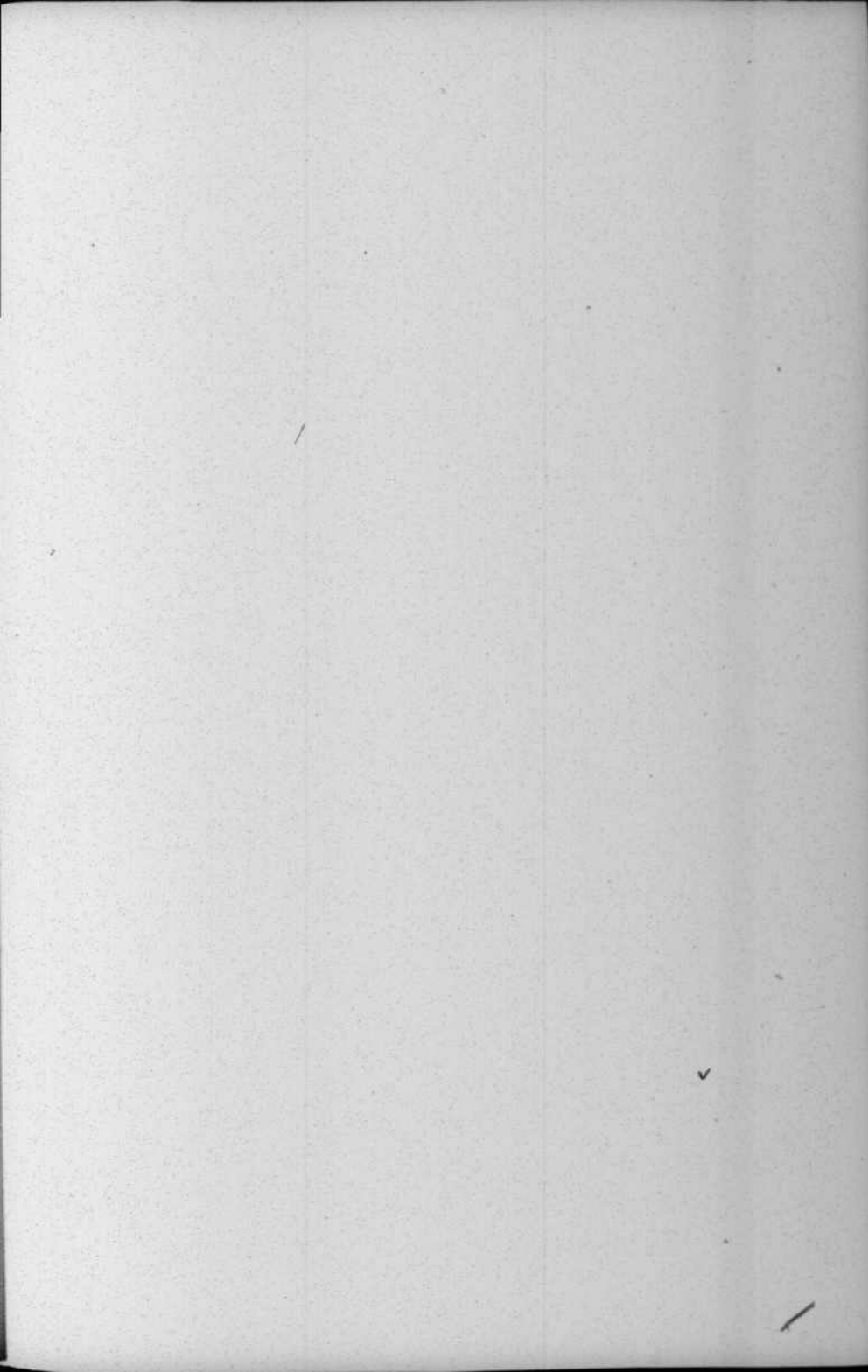
By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. F.

6.8
2.2.90
no time



2. No officer or enlisted man on the retired list will be permitted to compete.

3. Not more than one person from any troop, battery or company will be available for selection as a competitor.

Subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3, competitors selected for the department cavalry and infantry competitions may be either officers or enlisted men at the discretion of the State authorities. For the pistol competitions, the competitors selected from troops of cavalry and batteries of field artillery may (subject to the conditions above mentioned) be officers or enlisted men, but those selected from the infantry must be officers.

It was found, by reference to the law on the subject, that the medals for the competitions were purchased out of the appropriation for the regular army, and their use limited, therefore, to the regular service. In order to provide for the offering of them in competition to the organized militia conjointly with the regular army, a bill with this provision was introduced into the last Congress, as also a bill asking for \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the organized militia incidental to their participation in these competitions. As neither of these measures received the approval of the Congress, the Department thinks it is wiser to omit this class of competitions for this year, since should they occur, the organized militia would be compelled to pay their own expenses, and would not be able to obtain any benefits other than those of a general nature thereby.

It is with great regret that this scheme has to be abandoned for this year, but the War Department strongly anticipates that the Congress will at its next session provide ways and means for the future.

Very respectfully,

JNO. F. GUILFOYLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

*b.s.
3-28-93
no time*

